Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 338. | PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 19, 1834. | Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 664.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
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No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

, Small notes of Solvent Banks, excepting Banks of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

☞ Unpaid Letters not taken from the Post-Office.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

INVOCATION.

The flowers, the flowers, the summer flowers
The playmates of our earlier hours,
Ye children of the dews, and showers,
Come from your cells.

Yield them to life, Oh! gentle earth,
Give the fair buds and blossoms birth,
The angry season of their dearth
Young spring repels.

Hither it hastens on its wing,
The fair, the bright, the beauteous spring,
Waters, and woods, and wild birds sing
Its welcome hail.

Hither it hastens in its pride,
(Like to a young and glorious bride,
With rose-wreath'd Cupid for her guide,)
Sweet'ning the gale.

Come then, and earth shall catch the sound,
And, as thy breathings kiss the ground,
Like fairy spirits all around
The flowers shall rise.

'Till, by the Valley's fertile store,
Thou'rt led the woodland's verdure o'er,
To thy bright home, on sunny shore,
Or in the skies.

C.H.W.

BOOK OF NATURE.

The April number of the Book of Nature, one of the most popular periodicals published in this city, was issued last week. It contains ten fine copperplate engravings, embracing a multitude of interesting subjects in natural history, accompanied by correct and entertaining descriptions, some few of which we annex as the best recommendation we can give of this valuable work.

A very full description is given of the black American bear, from which we extract the following—

The black bear, like all the species of this genus, is very tenacious of life, and seldom falls unless shot through the brain or heart. An experienced hunter never advances on a bear that has fallen, without first stopping to load his rifle, as the beast frequently recovers to a considerable degree and would then be a most dangerous adversary. The skull of the bear appears actually to be almost impenetrable, and a rifle ball fired at a distance of ninety six yards, has been flattened against it, without appearing to do any material injury to the bone. The best place to direct blows against the bear is upon his snout; when struck elsewhere, his dense woolly coat, thick hide, and robust muscles, render manual violence almost entirely unavailing.

When the bear is merely wounded, it is very dangerous to attempt to kill him with such a weapon as a knife or tomahawk, or indeed any thing which may bring one within his reach. In this way hunters and others have paid very dearly for their rashness, and barely escaped with their lives.

The black bear, in common with other species of the genus, endeavors to suffocate an adversary by violently hugging and compressing its chests. A man might end such a struggle in a few instants, if one hand be sufficiently at liberty to grasp the throat of the animal with the thumb and fingers, externally, just at the root of the tongue, as a slight degree of compression there will generally suffice to produce a spasm of the glottis, that will soon suffocate it beyond the power of offering resistance or doing injury.

The Polar bear is an animal of much greater magnitude than any of the species which are to be found on land. One measured by Capt Lyon, in his northern expedition, was eight feet seven inches and a half in length, and weighed sixteen hundred pounds—rather a formidable opponent. To the description of this animal, these remarkable incidents are appended—

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—While the Carcass, one of the ships of Captain Philips's voyage of discovery to the North Pole, was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the masthead gave notice that three bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course towards the ship. They had no doubt been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea-horse, which the crew had killed a few days before, and which, having been set on fire, was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the flesh of the sea-horse that remained unconsumed, and ate it voraciously. The crew of the ship threw great lumps of the flesh they had still left upon the ice, which the old bear fetched away singly, laying every piece before the cubs as she brought it, and, dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead, and in the same time wounding the dam in her retreat, but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity from any but the most unfeeling, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor animal, in the dying moments of her expiring young. Though she was sorely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had just fetched away, as she had done the others, tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them. When she saw they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon the one, then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up, making, at the same time, the most pitiable moans. Finding she could not stir them, she went off, and, when she had got to some distance, looked back, and moaned; and that not availing to entice them away, she returned, and, smelling round them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time as before and having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her and for some time stood moaning. But still, her cubs not rising to follow, she returned to them anew, and, with signs of inexpressible fondness, went round, pawing them successively. Finding, at last, that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head towards the ship, and growled a curse upon the destroyers, which they returned with a volley of musket-balls. She fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

SAGACIOUS CAUTION.—The captain of a Greenland whaler, being anxious to procure a bear without injuring the skin, made trial of the stratagem of laying the noose of a rope in the snow, and placing a piece of kreng within it. A bear, ranging the neighbouring ice, was soon enticed to the spot by the smell of burning meat. He perceived the bait, approached, and seized it in his mouth, but his foot, at the same time, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noose, he pushed it off with his paw, and deliberately retired. After having eaten the piece he had carried away with him, he returned. The noose, with another piece of kreng, having been replaced, he pushed the rope aside, and again walked triumphantly off with the bait. A third time the noose was laid, but, excited to caution by the evident observations of the bear, the sailors buried the rope beneath the snow, and laid the bait in a deep hole dug in the centre. The animal once more approached, and the sailors were assured of their success. But Bruin, more sagacious than they expected, after snuffing about the place for a few moments, scraped the snow away with his paw, threw the rope aside, and again escaped unhurt with his prize.

An animal known as the Wolverene or Glutton, inhabits the countries bordering on the Northern Ocean, both in Europe and Asia, and also Canada, as far north as Hudson's Bay. It is only about twenty six inches in length, and rather a slow-paced animal, but its great strength, sagacity, and acute sense of smell amply compensate this defect. It is one of the most fierce and savage creatures known in the animal kingdom, frequently traversing and robbing a district of many miles in extent.

This quadruped is said to live a life of endless rapine. It lurks in the branches of trees in order to surprise deer and other animals that pass under them. The stag and reindeer frequently become its victims. It is such an enemy to the beaver, that in many places it bears the name of the beaver-eater. It is an animal of great courage, and so obstinately resolute, that it has been known to seize upon a deer which an Indian had killed, and refuse to yield it up, and has frequently fallen a victim to its greediness and allowed itself to be shot, rather than render up the carcass. The great strength, and sharpness of the claws of the wolverene, make it a formidable enemy, even to the wolf and bear, and it has been known to deprive the former of his prey. They are very destructive to the fox, by entering their burrows, which, if not large enough to admit them, they easily widen, by means of their strong claws, and devour both mother and cubs.

Proof of Strength and Cunning.—As a proof of the surprising strength and cunning of the wolverene, there was one at Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, about twenty years since, that overset the greatest part of a pile of wood, which measured upwards of seventy yards round, and contained a whole winter's firing, to get at some provisions that had been hidden there by the Company's servants when going to the factory to spend the Christmas holidays.

Of the Badger, the American species of which is found only in the western territories of the United States, the following instance of extraordinary affection is given.

Two persons were on a journey, and passing through a hollow way, a dog, which was with them started a badger, which he attacked, and pursued till he took shelter in a burrow under a tree. With some pains he was hunted out and killed. Being a few miles from a village called [illegible], they agreed to drag him thither as the [illegible] give a reward for every one which was destroyed. Besides they proposed selling the skin, as badger's hair furnishes excellent brushes for painters. Not having a rope, they twisted some twigs, and drew him along the road by turns. They had not proceeded far when they heard the cry of an animal in seeming distress, and stopped to listen whence it proceeded, when another badger approached them slowly. They at first threw stones at it, notwithstanding which, it drew near, came up to the dead animal, began to lick it, and continued its mournful cry. The men surprised at this, desisted from offering any further injury to it, and again drew the dead one along as before; when the living badger, determined not to quit its dead companion, lay down on it, taking it gently by one ear, and in that manner was drawn into the midst of the village; nor could dogs, boys, or men induce it to quit its situation by any means; and, to their shame be it said, they had the inhumanity to kill the poor animal and afterwards to burn it, declaring it could be no other than a witch.

One of the plates of Ornithology gives a representation of a curious bird known as the Oyster Catcher, of which species it is said:

Oyster-catchers abound on the coasts of England, and are in the greatest profusion towards the west: they feed on limpets and oysters, and from their dexterity in procuring the latter their name is derived: on observing one of them which gapes wide enough to insert its beak, it thrusts it in and thus takes out the inhabitant. It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs on the bare ground, above high-water mark; they are generally four in number, of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black, and are arranged in the form of a square, with the small ends inward, thus giving the greatest security and warmth to each. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and are said to be capable of running as soon as they quit the eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of incubation the male is very watchful, and upon the least alarm utters a loud scream and flies off, as does also the female, after running some distance from the place where the eggs are deposited. In the winter they often associate in considerable flocks, and are very wild, but if taken young may be easily reared and will frequent the ponds and ditches during the day, keeping in company with domestic poultry. They are abundant throughout all the coasts of Europe and occur, on many of those of Asia and America.

The Stormy Petrel is described as about the size of a swallow, and in its general appearance and flight not unlike that bird. Its length is about six inches; its beak, head, back, wings, and tail are black; its rump and neck are white. The wings, when closed, are of an equal length with the tail.

This species inhabits the temperate northern regions of the old world, and prefers the open seas to the land; which it only visits during the period of incubation, and during its migrations. They fly in small flocks even in the midst of the Atlantic. They are called *Mother Carey's Chickens* by mariners, and their appearance is much dreaded by them, as they are supposed to be the harbingers of an approaching storm. They are fond of sheltering themselves in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the various articles of food that are occasionally thrown overboard; but even in most tempestuous weather they often amuse themselves by skimming along with the most incredible velocity among the hollows of the waves, and sometimes over their summits.

In the breeding season they betake themselves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their young, which they conduct to the watery element as soon as hatched: they lay one large egg, of a white color, with an obscure band of purplish-brown, formed by minute specks at the large end.

They are remarkably fat and oily, and the inhabitants of the Feroe Islands are said to draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end, serves for a candle, the fat and oil of the body feeding the flame!

From the Western Methodist.

THE TRUMPETER OF ZION.

There was once a wild tradition among the Tyrol mountains that on one of the inaccessible summits a terrible trumpeter had taken his stand, and that the course of the world rolled on prosperously or the contrary according to the fearful tunes which he played. After blowing through the gloom and glory of this world it was said that he would blow a dirge so mournfully solemn for himself, that death would refuse for a time to execute his last commission upon him, hoping that his trumpet would wail again among the mountains.

A blast is on the hills,
A roar upon the sea,
A searching echo thrills
Like trumps of victory,—
And louder—bronder—swells the song
That rolls in stormy chords along.

Tremendous, heard at night,
A moral trumpet blows,
And dead men wake in fright,
Rending their damp grave clothes—
Staring with eyes of fire, toward
The outspread banner of the Lord.

Blow, trumpeter, again!
Upbreak old monuments,
And flashing o'er the plain
Blaze unexplained portents,—
While earth upon her mountain throne
Gives from her mighty heart a groan.

Blow, trumpeter, once more!
Ten thousand legions come
Without the cannon's roar
Or beat of stirring drum—
Grim war turns pale before a host
The proudest captains ne'er could boast.

The rush of wings is heard,
The lutes of heaven play,
The storm creation feared
Hath passed in peace away,—
And glory like an unbound sea
Sweeps proudly round immensity.

Blow, trumpeter, in power!
The earth beneath the blast
In changing every hour;
Its iron age hath passed,
And golden eras sweetly rise
Like daylight over summer skies.

The mellow east is red,
The sun of glory nigh;
Uncover now thy head
Beneath a crimson sky,
Which blushes all a Saviour's love
To gild thy canopy above.

Blow, trumpeter, a peal
Before the solemn knell
Thy death-note shall reveal,
And ring thy sad farewell:—
Blow, wild trumpeter, in thunder
And break the jaws of death asunder!

Blow trumpet—clarion—horn!
Like many waters crying,
The doomed one to warn
And save a soul from dying—
Blow rocks and mountain rampart round
Till glory echoes back the sound.

Blow with your dying breath!
Fling on the midnight air
The swan-notes of your death
And leave their echo there:
The last shout of your sounding shell
Shall blend with angel harpers well.

The trumpeter is dead,
His trumpet speaks no more,
The gravel for his bed
Was dug upon the shore—
Yet signet, sceptre, harp and crown,
Upon his dying couch came down.

JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

Baltimore, 1833.

GASPAR HAUSER.

In reference to this singular and unfortunate individual, whose recent assassination has caused so general an excitement, we find some curious particulars in our late English papers, which will no doubt prove interesting to our readers. There probably has never existed an individual whose early life and history was involved in so impenetrable a mystery as that which shrouded Hauser. He was found one day at Nuremberg, without any one being able to tell or discover who had brought him there, from whence he came, or who he was. He appeared to be about 20 years of age, had never learned to speak, and to all appearance had remained that number of years in a narrow and dark dungeon, where he was obliged to keep himself constantly seated, with only bread and water for his food. His height was four feet nine inches; a short and very delicate beard covered his chin and upper lip. His complexion was very pale, his bones were slender, and his feet bore no mark that indicated they had been confined in a shoe. The sole expression of his countenance was gross stupidity. He scarcely knew how to use his fingers or his hands, and when he walked one would have said it was a child who for the first time attempted to make some steps. For his food he would allow nothing but bread and water, to which he was accustomed, and his repugnance to every other was such, that even the smell of meats affected him disagreeably, and if he swallowed a few drops of wine or coffee, he was instantly seized with violent vomiting.

More lately he stated that he knew nothing of himself nor family; that it was at Nuremberg he learned, for the first time, that besides himself and the man with whom he had always been, there were any other living creatures. As far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small low chamber, which he sometimes called a cage, continually seated on the ground, his feet naked, and having only a shirt and trowsers for his whole clothing. He had never seen the sky, and remained the greater part of his time deprived of the light of day. When he awoke he found near him some bread and a pitcher of water.—Sometimes this water had a bad taste, and when that happened he felt his eyes grow heavy in spite of him, and he was forced to yield to sleep; afterwards, when he awoke from his sleep, he perceived that another shirt had been put upon him, and that his nails had been cut. He had never seen the face of the person who brought him his food. How long he had lived thus he could not tell. It was understood, from an imperfect recital which he made, that his keeper came one day into his chamber, and keeping behind him, so as not to be seen, had guided his hand as it to make it write something; that shortly after he placed him on his feet and attempted to teach him to walk; that finally, his man took him on his shoulders and walked away with him. Hauser was not able to tell much respecting the journey that followed, except that he fainted several times during its continuance.

In the first period of his arrival at Nuremberg, the whole right side of his body was subject to strong convulsive contractions, particularly when the sight of some new object struck him. When he slept, noise did not appear to have any effect upon him, and even violent treatment could not awake him. He could not bear the rays of the sun, which inflamed his eyes. Prints and pictures appeared to him to be cut in wood.

The multiplicity of impressions which his mind received quickly excited his nervous system to an extraordinary degree, so that in a little time the muscles of the face were agitated with nervous contraction; his hands trembled so violently that they could hold nothing; his hearing was become so sensitive that not only the sound of a drum threw him into convulsions, but he felt violent pain when any one spoke near him in an elevated voice. Shortly he lost his appetite, and his health required that he should be removed to a quiet house where nobody would see him. It was then that he lay upon a bed for the first time, and that he began to dream, which had never happened to him before.

One of the things which he found most difficult was to accustom himself to our sort of food. It cost him months before he could succeed. Hot meats caused him a parching thirst, which he could not quench by drinking 10 or 12 measures of water a day; but when he became a little accustomed to our sort of victuals the convulsions ceased, the excitement of the brain diminished, his eyes lost their feverish brightness, in fine, his health gradually revived. A fact worthy of notice is, that the change of living (*hygiene*) caused him to grow two inches in a few weeks.

The sort of life which Gaspar Hauser had led for so many years, separated from the rest of the world, had furnished him with so little opportunity of exercising his mind, that it was that of an infant, and it was a long time before he could comprehend the difference between animated beings and the objects which have not life. He imagined that the movement produced, no matter what the object might be, was spontaneous; so that if the wind should carry away a sheet of paper, he thought that it had by a voluntary impulse flown away. He supposed that a tree manifested the life within by the movement of its branches and of its leaves, and that the rustling of the latter when agitated by the wind, was the language in which it communicated its thoughts.

His sight was very remarkable. He saw as well in darkness as in the broad day (this was proved by an infinity of experiments.) In the darkest night he could distinguish blue from green. His sense of hearing was also excessively developed; but his sense of smelling, above all, was a source of torment. All the odours, with the exception of that of bread, of fennel, of anniseed and cummin, were to him more or less disagreeable. At a great distance he could distinguish fruit trees from all others by the smell alone of their foliage. When he passed near a cemetry, the odour exhaled from it, and which was perceptible to none but himself, gave him an access of fever. The smell of a rose caused him to faint.

But that which appeared, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the organization of Gaspar Hauser, was his facility in feeling magnetic and metallic effects. One day they gave him a load stone; he took it, held it some moments, then threw it away, observing that it made him feel disagreeable sensations. Professor Daumer, having learned this circumstance, made some experiments upon him with the magnetic needle, and when it was directed at his side he complained of a violent pain in his stomach, and said that he felt besides, a sensation like that which a current of air would cause escaping from his body, and precipitating itself towards the needle.

Metals acted also violently upon Gasper Hauser, and caused him to feel, by their contact, a sort of attraction, and a cold that penetrated, according to the size of the object, more or less into his arms. If he took a cat by the tail he experienced a burning, and felt like as he would a blow upon the hand. This incredible faculty disappeared afterwards gradually.

The following was lately his mode of living. He ate every kind of meat, except pork, but he required that they should be slightly seasoned, and the seasoning which he preferred was still that of fennel and cummin. He continued to drink water, for which he often substituted in the morning a cup of chocolate; he had a great aversion to all fermented liquors, wine, beer, &c., as well as tea and coffee. He was, in other respects, like all the rest of the world, except that he still could see in darkness, although less perfectly, and he had nothing more extraordinary than the remembrance of strange destiny.

Hauser died on the 17th December last, of a wound made by the blow of a dagger, which he received from an unknown assassin. He lived at Anspach, where the President of the Court of Appeal had given him a little employment in the Registrar-office. Lord Stanhope, during his stay at Anspach, had also provided for his support. It is presumed that the assassin is the same person who had previously made an attempt upon his life. He disappeared without leaving the least trace of him. On his return, at mid-day, to his office, Hauser was accosted in the street by a person who promised him important revelations, and appointed a meeting in the park. Instead of imparting this incident to his friends, Hauser maintained silence, and went after dinner to the place of assignation.—The stranger was waiting for him. He took him aside—there he gave him a blow with a dagger, which put an end to the existence of a man whose life and death have been equally unfortunate.

The history of Hauser is one of the most singular events of our time, and perhaps more mysterious than that of the man with the iron mask. It might be conceived that the policy of a despot might have an interest in the concealment of an important personage; but what interest could it have in bringing up in complete isolation an infant—in making it a prisoner, during the whole of its infancy, in the hands of a gaoler, and afterwards abandoning it to public charity—and, finally, to cause its assassination? How can there exist, in our age, a monster capable of such a refinement of cruelty?

From the Religious Souvenir for 1834.

AURÆ SENTENTIÆ.

1. ALL the snares and temptations of the world are allied to some one or other lusts within us, that suits them as tinder to the fire.—*Boston.*
2. Reason can never show itself more reasonable, than in ceasing to reason about things which are above reason.—*Flavel.*
3. He is the best accountant, who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.—*Dillwyn.*
4. Head knowledge and heart experience are not always concomitant.—*Ibid.*
5. No cloud can overshadow the Christian but his faith will discern a rainbow in it.—*Bp. Irvine.*
6. Bees never work singly, but always in company, that they may assist each other. A useful hint to Christians.—*Ibid.*
7. Wisdom prepares for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for that day when it comes.—*Cecil.*
8. With the talents of an angel a man may be a fool. If he judge amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all else does but aggravate his folly.—*Young.*
9. A man without discretion, is as a vessel without a helm, which, however rich the cargo, is in continual danger of being wrecked.—*Dillwyn.*
10. The graces which the Blessed Spirit implants in our hearts, resemble a sun-dial; which is of little service except when the sun shines upon it. The Holy Spirit must shine upon the graces he has given, or they will leave us at a loss, in point of spiritual comfort, and unable to tell whereabouts we are.—*Toplady.*

CHILDHOOD.

"Oh, give me still the memories
That follow every scene,
Which stirred my bounding bosom,
When existence all was green."

I LOVE children. I delight to listen to their innocent prattle, and to take part in their little amusements—to feel a community of interest with them, in their little enjoyments and recreations. There is nothing on earth so unaffected, so open, so frank as childhood. How the light laugh gurgles up from their young and unsophisticated hearts! They have not been out into the world—they have not yet learned to disguise their emotions—to dissemble—to smile, when their hearts are rankling with envy or hate, or to weep, when they secretly rejoice. They are as an open book, in which one may read all that they are—all that they feel.

There are not wanting those, who have an utter aversion to children—who wish to get beyond them. For myself, I want little better evidence of a bad ungenerous heart—and prone as I am to think kindly of my species, I could almost say, "Let no such man be trusted." He can have small enjoyment in himself, and is certainly little calculated to contribute to the happiness of others, who cannot look with pure pleasure upon the innocence, and artlessness, and hilarity of youth. To me, the playful sports, the laughing countenances, the beaming eyes of children, unpracticed, as yet, in the base world upon which they are entering with such light hearts—are a complete antidote against *ennui*, or depression of spirits.

I remember, that during a residence of one summer in the city many years ago—for gentle reader, I am declining into the vale of years—was, for a few of the first weeks, exceeding lonely. There is no solitude like the solitude which a stranger feels in a large and populous city. You meet thousands in the thronged streets, all passing on, intent upon their own amusements and avocations—and it is a thousand times more cheerless than to be in the still and solemn recess of the wilderness, or to be the solitary sharer of the "great and wide sea." You have there the communings of your own heart, and the almost visible presence of the Maker of the World. But in the city, your thoughts are confused—their variety leaves you no time to reflect—and they weary you into the very depths of gloom.

One Saturday afternoon, when despondency sat heavy at my heart, I sallied out into the streets. It was the holiday from the confinement of the schools—and the young inmates, neatly dressed, and happier than the king on his throne, were taking their pastime, and rambling with their parents, or their brothers and sisters, along the streets. I was soon associated with their visible happiness, as I had been in my lonely walk. How many bright faces peered upon me! You look kindly upon a child, and how soon do they understand you! How their young eyes will beam upon you, and how they will turn,—especially little girls—and look at you, and blush, and smile—and pass on a little, and turn, and smile, and blush and look again.

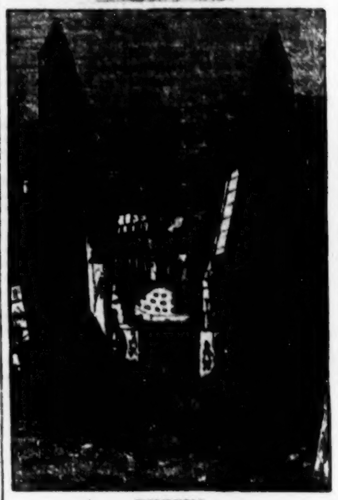
I know not how it is, but in gazing upon children I am actually invested as with a spell—Time and space are annihilated—I am carried back to the morning of life, and, for the moment, live over again the early days of the past.

Before I had reached my room again, I had all the familiar places of my childhood before me. It was, 'as if I had seized the hour glass of Time, inverted it, and rolled back again the sands which had marked the weary lapse of years.' I was again in the meadow—in the field—about the fire-side hearth. My departed father's voice was again in my dreaming ear—my mother's hand was upon my young head. Again I saw my paper kite, in the gentle south wind, cleaving the upper air—and I gazed upon the same ample sky which spread over my boyhood—

"And marked the passing clouds that dimmed its blue,
Like my own sorrows then, as fleeting and as few!"

It is my earnest prayer, that as I glide slowly down the declivity of years, it will please God to preserve to me that freshness of feeling, which enables me to look upon childhood and youth, with such purity of enjoyment. It beguiles life of its sombre spirit, "and the weariness of the flesh,"—and while it teaches us, that we are receding farther from the shore of youth, it reminds us, also, that we are approaching that other shore, where we shall renew an existence of immortal youth. Let all, then, cultivate and cherish these emotions. Let—

"The bright thoughts of early days
Still gather in our memories now
And not the later cares, whose trace
Is stamp'd so deeply on the brow;
What though those days return no more?
The sweet remembrance is not vain—
For heaven is waiting to restore
The *childhood of the soul again!*"



THEBES.

All travellers agree that it is impossible to describe the effect produced by the colossal remains of this ancient capital. No knowledge of antiquity, no long cherished associations, no searching after something to admire, is necessary here. The wonders of Thebes rise before the astonished spectator like the creations of some superior power. "It appeared to me," says Belzoni, "like entering a city of giants, who, after a long conflict, were all destroyed, leaving the ruins of their various temples as the only proofs of their former existence." Denon's description of the first view of Thebes by the French army, which he accompanied in the expedition into Upper Egypt, is singularly characteristic. "On turning the point of a chain of mountains which forms a kind of promontory, we saw all at once ancient Thebes in its full extent—that Thebes whose magnitude has been pictured to us by a single word in Homer, *hundred-gated*, a poetical and unmeaning expression which has been so confidently repeated ever since. This city, described in a few pages dictated to Herodotus* by Egyptian priests, which succeeding authors have copied—renowned for numerous kings, who, through their wisdom, have been elevated to the rank of gods; for laws which have been revered without being known; for sciences which have been confided to proud and mysterious inscriptions, wise and earliest monuments of the arts which time has respected; this sanctuary, abandoned, isolated through barbarism, and surrendered to the desert from which it was won; this city, shrouded in the veil of mystery by which even colossi are magnified; this remote city, which imagination has only caught a glimpse of through the darkness of time—was still so gigantic an apparition, that, at the sight of its scattered ruins, the army halted of its own accord, and the soldiers, with one spontaneous movement, clapped their hands."

Thebes lay on each side of the Nile, and extended also on both sides as far as the mountains. The tombs which are on the western side reach even into the limits of the desert. Four principal villages stand on the site of this ancient city, Luxor and Carnak on the eastern, Gournou and Medinet Abou on the western side. The temple of Luxor is very near the river, and there is here a good ancient jetty, well built of bricks. The entrance to this temple is through a magnificent gateway, facing the north, 200 feet in front, and 57 feet high above the present level of the soil. Before the gateway stand the two most perfect obelisks that exist, formed, as usual, of the red granite of Syene, and each about 80 feet high, and from 8 to 10 feet wide at the base. Between these obelisks and the gateway are two colossal statues, also of red granite; from the difference of the dresses it is judged that one was a male, the other a female, figure;—they are nearly of equal sizes. Though buried in the ground to the chest, they measure 21 and 22 feet from thence to the top of the mitre.

It is this gateway that is filled with those remarkable sculptures, which represent the triumph of some ancient monarch of Egypt over an Asiatic enemy, and which we find repeated, both on other monuments of Thebes, and partly also on some of the monuments of Nubia, as, for example, at Ipsambul. This event appears to have formed an epoch in Egyptian history, and to have furnished materials both for the historian and the sculptor, like the war of Troy to the Grecian poet. The whole length of this temple is about 800 feet.

The remains of Carnak, about one mile and a quarter lower down the river, are still more wonderful than Luxor. An irregular avenue of sphinxes, considerably more than a mile in length (about 6500 feet) connected the northern entrance of the temple of Luxor with it, but this was only one of several grand approaches to perhaps the largest assemblage of buildings that ever was erected. The irregularities in the structure and approaches of this building show that the various parts of it were raised at different periods. Some parts, both of this temple and of the larger building at Carnak, sometimes called a palace, have been constructed out of the materials of earlier buildings, as we see from blocks of stone being occasionally placed with inverted hieroglyphics. It is impossible, without good drawings and very long descriptions, to give any thing like an adequate idea of the enormous remains of Carnak, among which we find a hall whose roof of flat stones is sustained by more than 130 pillars, some 26 feet, and others as much as 34 feet, in circumference.

The remains on the western side of the river are, perhaps, more interesting than those on the east.

That nearly all the monuments of Thebes belong to a period anterior to the Persian conquest, B.C. 525, and that, among them we must look for the oldest and most genuine specimens of Egyptian art, is clear, both from the character of its monuments themselves and from historical records; nor is this conviction weakened by finding the name of Alexander twice on part of the buildings at Carnak, which will prove no more than that a chamber might have been added to the temple and inscribed with his name; or that it was not unusual for the priests to flatter conquerors or conquerors' deputies by carving on stone the name of their new master.

* [illegible] in that author.

STARS.

Every new improvement of the telescope brings [illegible]

(From a volume of Poems, by John Mackay Wilson.)

THE CLYDE AND TWEED.

Nursed on a rocky mountain's breast,
Two twin-born rivers played;
And parting, one rushed fleetly west,
The other eastward strayed.

The Clyde rolled on,—a warrior's song
Of triumph; while the Tweed
With silly murmur swept along,
Its voice the shepherd's reed.

A bridegroom leaping light with joy,
On, onward bounded Clyde;
The Tweed, a maiden, timid, coy,
Moved like a blushing bride.

The Clyde rushed forth in glory, where
The sunbeams revelled wild;
The Tweed in beauty, softly fair,
Was kissed by moonlight mild.

Sublimity and Beauty's trend
Impressed their favoured Clyde;
While loveliness hung o'er the Tweed,
And slumbered on its side.

The Clyde embraced a golden Firth,
Where lake and mountain shone,
And fairy islands left the earth
To deck their marriage throne.

The Tweed her deckings cast aside,
Plain was her bridal bed—
Fair Tweed an unadorned bride
The hoary Ocean wed.

LOVE, LUCK AND HORSEMANSHIP,
OR MY FIRST STEEPLE-CHASE.

By the Author of Wild Sports of the West.

IT was the first week in July, when, having taken the honours of a graduate, after a five years sojourn within the classical courts of old Alma Mater, I strolled into the repository in Stephen's-green, to bid adieu to old H——, who for thirty years had horsed us at Trinity. It was a sale-day, and a blank one too; the world was out of town. There were few to sell, and fewer yet to buy. A hack not worth a hay-band, was knocked down to an aspiring linen-draper, who wanted "something smart" whereon to dust himself occasionally. I saw him regularly jockeyed with infinite satisfaction, as he had once dunned me, even unto payment, for "a beggarly account" of gloves and pocket handkerchiefs. Although he did not venture to invite me to be of the multitude of his counsellors, as I had broken his windows upon the evening I had paid his bill, that did not prevent me from pointing out certain beauties in the quadruped then beneath the hammer, which even had escaped the auctioneer himself. Indeed, according to my showing, the cardinal virtues of horse-flesh were concentrated in that matchless animal. Yet human judgment is fallible, and the steed did not realize the qualifications ascribed to him by the puffer and myself; for, as the Evening Post soon afterwards announced, Mr. Lawrence Lutestring was run away with upon the rocky road, and the excited courser, not content with demolishing sundry ribs of the unfortunate cavalier, had, from an infirmity of vision, come in contact with a loaded jaunting-car, and the concussion was so awful, that the company were deposited in a wet ditch, and the vehicle rendered *hors du combat.*

I was about to leave the yard, when old Phil, prime-minister to the repository, jogged me on the elbow. "Stop a minute—it's worth while, sir. There's a queer one coming out—he's the devil, to be sure. Och, if he had but temper, but here he is." While he spoke, a rattling high-bred dark bay horse issued from the stables.—He was in the lowest condition imaginable; but, notwithstanding his poverty, he was the ruin of a noble animal—he was far from being handsome; the head was coarse, the shoulder thick; but he embodied some good points, and, though cross made, to an experienced eye his "ensemble" was excellent. Archy, my best man—as honest a groom as ever won a living, whispered, "if he had not the go in him, he was the biggest villain under the canopy" and before the animal had made the third turn down the run, I had come to a similar conclusion.

The groom stopped when he had gained the vantage ground. "There, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "there's what I call youth and beauty; there's the maker of a fortune, and no mistake. The lady who could refuse any thing to a man with such a daisy cutter under him would be hard to please indeed—run him down, Lanty—that's action and elegance—come, sir," to a tall, raw-boned young grocer—"that horse was foaled for you—a gentleman of your figure should never cross any thing but blood—this here horse is young Selim; he's own brother to Mouse-catcher; cousin to Morgiana, and up to fourteen stone with any fox-hounds in the kingdom"—but Selim appeared likely to profit little by his respectable relationship; he had a *vee* look, a blemished knee, was fired behind, and had killed a man into the bargain; for he had run off with a drunken helper, and broke the rider's neck against the frame-work of the stable-door—no, in company of sober cits, requiring "steady roadsters," and "useful family horses," Selim found little favour; and the young grocer, even to become a lady-killer, would not bid a sixpence.

"Gentlemen, I put him up at *fifty*," said he of the hammer—"no reserve in this case—none upon honour—owner gone to the Peninsula, and orders for sale absolute. Selim is a beautiful charger, steady with arms," and here he addressed a corpulent personage, who, as it appeared, was in the yeomanry, "he would carry you upon parade delightfully; his courage is only equalled by his training; his late master would ride him to a battery." *A battery*—may heaven forgive him! Selim had never seen a corporal's guard relieved in his life; a cracker would raise him sky-high, and a squib send him across the broadest part of Sackville street.—Still, not a whisper from the company, and the auctioneer proceeded—"gentlemen, we must sacrifice him—orders peremptory, say *forty* for the beautiful and gentle animal." "gentle," ejaculated the grocer," and that after killing a groom." This was indeed a home hit—the auctioneer coughed—"bore hem—rather unfortunate, but mere accident after all—say *thirty*, gentlemen—twenty—ten—do, give me a bid." "Five," roared a single owner—"*ten*," said Archy—"*fifteen*" shouted the puffer—"*twenty*," cried I—the hammer fell—and the brother of Mouse-catcher was mine.

Now, I verily believe, that the whole history of Selim was apocryphal, except the solitary fact of his having finished a stable-boy. In one thing, however, Archy and I were unanimous—that to a barring [illegible] he was worth the money, provided he would carry the basket. We brought him to the country—bled, fed, blistered, and physicked him, "secundum artem," turned him out upon a fine salt marsh, and left him "to fulfil his destinies."

At this memorable period of my life, the north of Ireland was celebrated for its sporting associations. The [illegible], the [illegible], the [illegible] hunts were all in full force; and each of the larger towns wanted their own particular club. Many private gentlemen were also masters of hounds, and kept their establishments nobly. Then the glory of "The Rangers" was in its zenith—their country and members were alike extensive; and no gentleman attached to field sports within thirty miles, whose rank and fortune would authorize his admission, but was enrolled in this celebrated club. [illegible] They lived hard—[illegible] drunk deep, seldom went to bed, gave splendid balls, and set the country in a blaze weeks before, and months after it is. Alas! all this is over; the club is memory; the pack is scattered; the kennel a ruin. "The Rangers" fill narrow houses; and where in Ireland could youth and wealth, and influence, be congregated now?

Into "The Rangers" I had been recently admitted; their meeting was fixed for the middle of October, and the cup, with other valuable plates, were then to be contested. The cup had excited unusual interest, and had been challenged by a [illegible] members, good men and true, and each having, or believing he had, an excellent chance of winning it. The race was three miles, over *Hibernice* a sporting, *Anglice* a break-neck country; the weights thirteen stone. There were already eight candidates in full preparation. Six depended on their own horses—good, fit, honest, weight-carriers—but two had gone to considerable expense, and had secured at "a large figure," celebrated racing hunters "for the nonce."

"What will not young ambition?" In spite of this mighty array, I boldly added my name to the list of challengers. I had a dashing four-year-old mare, whose stride and action were extraordinary. As there were no allowance for the age or sex, the weights were certainly against her; but I was not the one to despair, and even to name her in the match was an honour more than worth the entrance money.

August came; Miranda was in beautiful condition; and Archy exhausted upon her training all the arcana of the racing-stable, and the experience of a life; while I dreamed of nothing but cups and conquest. Alas! these youthful visions were rudely dispelled, for, one morning, Miranda was found halter-cast in the stable.—She was dead lame, and lame she continued for many a month afterwards. To me and my master of the horse this was a sad disappointment. I took myself to the grouse-shooting, and Archy to whiskey and religion. Poor Archy, in the hours of business, was an indifferent catholic, as the priest declared, but from the moment a horse was put in training, he never "darkened a chapel door."

August passed, and I would have willingly continued absent. To witness the downfall of my ambition was painful, as Miranda was incurably lame. Other feelings where paramount; I was deep in love, and at twenty-one that is a desperate concern.

Rosa lived near me. I would have forgotten her, but that was impossible. She was an heiress, gentle, and timid to a degree, and fearful of hearing she was beloved. Yet there were times when, if my advances were not encouraged, at least my suit was listened to, and an ill-concealed satisfaction told, that she was not indifferent to my suit. Her coldness piqued me for the moment, and yet I left her, persuaded that of all her sex she was the best worthy of being wooed and won.

I arrived home for a late dinner, discussed some old port, listened to a long story, and was musing over the misfortune of my mare, when Archy popped in his head to ask "if I would look into the stables." I followed him, and one glance told me that Miranda was not to figure in the field. My eyes passed over the stalls, and rested on a stranger in the corner, sheeted with my own covers. Archy, with a knowing look, stripped the new comer, and the brother of Mouse-catcher was before me; and could this be he? The rakish, tattered, rejected man-killer of the Repository, changed into as fine a horse as ever followed a fox-hound! The mystery was quickly solved—Archy had visited the salt-marsh—found Selim so altered as scarcely to be recognized; took him up and got him through physic, and ready for training. For this, indeed, there was but little time; but Archy swore "slight training was best for a half-breed," and Archy was right.

For my part, I could scarce believe my eyes, and examined Selim carefully, to assure myself of his identity. Every scratch upon his legs had disappeared; the blemish on his knee was hardly visible; he was now a sporting looking horse, and Archy swore, "better than he looked."

Time flew, and every thing increased my confidence in the cousin of Morgiana. His speed was easily ascertained, but of his fencing qualities we knew nothing. Any thing we took him at he executed well, and intricate leaps were for obvious reasons avoided. I had secured a gentleman to ride for me, who in steeple-chasing had covered himself with glory, and, with a reasonable hope of success, waited the result.

And yet I never caused my competitors a thought. With the lameness of Miranda, it had pleased them to conclude my racing history. They heard, accidentally, that I had purchased a horse in town, and all they knew of him was, that he had killed a man and been bought for a song. With this information they rested satisfied, and decided that myself and man-killer were of "no consideration." I kept my own counsel, and when it was necessary to remove to the vicinity of the race-ground, I procured accommodation for my establishment at an obscure farm-house, and our incognito was as perfect as it we had never left our stables.

But there was one to whom my proceedings were not indifferent, and that one was my gentle Rosa. With all a woman's tenderness, she had sympathized in my disappointment; she knew my secret, for ours were young hearts, and what agitated one breast could not but interest the other.

The evening before the eventful day, I stole from the club-room, to exchange the jargon of the field for a *tête-à-tête* with my pretty mistress. "Hot with the Tuscan grape," I urged my passion with more than common ardour, and Rosa listened. Just then her maid disturbed us, and brought me a letter that had been forwarded by express. I broke the seal—death to my hopes! My rider had been thrown from a coach-box, and lay with a broken arm at a country inn some ten miles distant.

Rosa remarked my agitation.

"Is there any thing wrong, Arthur?"

"Yes, dearest, I am indeed a luckless cavalier, K—— has met with an accident, and Selim is consequently without a rider."

"And will he not run, then?"

Half a minute determines, frequently, as well as the consideration of half a year, and in that brief space I had formed my resolution.

"*He will run*, Rosa, but with me upon his back, what chance can he have with the best riders in the kingdom opposed?"

"But the danger, dear Arthur—"

"Is not greater than fox-hunters encounter thrice a week."

"And is there really no more?"

I assured her there was not, and shortly afterward bade her good night. This trifling occurrence elicited more from Rosa than all my studied efforts; and when I left her, for the first time I pressed her to my bosom, and heard her murmur a prayer for my safety.

Whether it was that unforseen events call forth the latent energies of the mind, or the consciousness that I was beloved by her for whom I would sacrifice a world, that roused the ardour of my spirits I knew not, but I entered the crowded club-room with a buoyant and excited feelings. The accident to my rider had transpired, and from some I received sincere, from others ironical, condolence.

"I hope notwithstanding, that the *homicide* will run," said the president.

"The *homicide*, as you are pleased to term him will run; and, for want of a better horseman, his owner will ride, and win—if he can."

My tone and manner were not unmarked; and while some were recommending me to effect a life insurance, I was only booking heavy odds, and got [illegible] till every gentleman inclined to bet them had been heartily satisfied. The joking of my exercise subsided fast; people began to lisp suspiciously, and Jemmy Joyce whispered his next neighbour, that the sooner he hedged the better, as the [illegible] was not quite so sure, I being, according to his experience, "very like a fool who would make a [illegible]." Having [illegible] my book, I [illegible] visited the stable, and went quietly to bed, to be ready for to-morrow.

[illegible]

"But louder yet the clamour grew," as the pet of the day, the far-famed English horse, Comet, appeared. He was a splendid, thorough-bred chesnut, full sixteen hands high, and looking every inch like a racer. I felt my cheek blanch as I examined him. He was indeed a formidable opponent, and as his late owner, Capt. M——, reputed justly to be the best field horseman in the kingdom, was to ride him, no wonder that I began to dread the contest.

He was led off, and my forlorn charger was impatiently expected. In the few minutes which elapsed before his entrée, I and my *man-killer* were subjected to many a sporting jest; at length the brother of Mouse-catcher appeared, and as he came with a careless toss of the head, as if he had never finished a stable-boy; closely sheeted as he was, his appearance was very different from what had been anticipated; the knowing ones looked more knowing; and Jemmy Joyce exclaimed with a grin, that he seemed "mighty like a Tartar!"

While the horses were leading to the starting-post, I galloped up to the hill to the place my pretty mistress occupied in an open carriage; "tell me, pray you," said her cousin, "what spell is over Rosa; know you the secret that robs her of the roses?" "Shall I restore them?" I replied; and unclosing my top-coat, displayed my handsome jacket. When it met her eyes, her cheeks were dyed with blushes, and left me at no loss to conjecture whence my fancy favour came.

Again the bugle sounded; Comet and Firebrand occupied the attention of the crowd, while Selim was stripped and saddled behind a large marquee; to assume my gay cap and doff my coat was the business of a minute; my competitors were already mounted, and I was impatiently called for, when from behind the tent a dashing horse and gallant rider issued. Our appearance elicited a murmur of applause; the owners of Comet and Firebrand looked blank enough; and faith they had good reason.

As we drew up in line, I thought the English racer appeared not to be in full force; but the determined countenance of the inimitable jockey, dressed in his black and buff stripes, looked alarming; nor was Firebrand without his friends; and the *green cap* was offered fully against every thing but Comet; as to me, people seemed afraid to back or bet against me; and those who had laid the odds last night pretty heavily, were hedging now as fast as they could meet with customers.

Off we went in a bunch; the bays, brown, and gray making the running. I saw at once that the pace, though severe for them, was nothing to Comet, Firebrand, and my friend the *Man-killer*. After a mile we tailed them off, and had the race to ourselves.

One moiety of the ground was broken into tillage fields and enclosures; the other was open meadow, affording excellent galloping, and interspersed with stiff fences. Here, having cleared the paddocks, we increased the speed, and came out at a killin' pace.

On entering the grass-lands, I found my rivals could not conveniently go faster, and that I was up to it well; the race was indeed beautiful; for the next mile a sheet would cover us; the fences were taken in line; and none could tell whether black, yellow, or green was foremost.

Half a mile from home, there was a fence of tremendous size; it was a ditch with a drain at either side, and the place that we approached was *stockaded* with stumped thorns. It was, in truth, a "regular rasper," and was distinguished by the country people "par excellence," as the *big-leap*; as we neared it, my companions gathered the energies of the horses for the trial, and Selim looked as if he were half-inclined to decline it; and yet with a glorious effort he cleared this formidable barrier in a style that drew from the multitude a thunder of applause; not so my rivals; Firebrand fell, and staked himself; while Comet, by his rider's horsemanship, was indifferently brought across, but staggering, he came down on landing, and in the mistake lost ground he could never recover; during the run home, he did make a wonderful struggle to pull up; it was in vain, for after we crossed the breakneck fence, I had the race hollow.

Amid deafening cheers, I was carried from the scales in triumph; I was declared, even by Jemmy Joyce, a youth of promise, and my *man-killer* the best weight carrier in the kingdom.

Every tale has its moral; so has mine. Never condemn a horse untried; for many a good one has thus been sacrificed. I saved Selim from slavery and a jingle; and he won me four cups, and carried me four seasons as I was never carried afterward nay more, I owe my connubial happiness mainly to "my bonny bay." Rosa was an heiress, and I a younger son; a rich rival was encouraged by her guardian, and in a few days he was expected to make his addresses in form. I was flushed with victory, and she flattered to see her fairy favourite *foremost* in the field. At the ball that night, my eloquence was irresistible; she smiled upon my suit; and, to end uncertainty, and save her guardian future trouble, eloped with me to Greta the next morning.

Years of happiness have proved how fortunate our union was; and if some reminiscences of early indiscretion will sometimes intrude upon my memory, on two eras I can look back with unalloyed delight—the morning when I rode my first steeple-chase, and the evening that made Rosa mine.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ON CONJUGAL FELICITY.

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers;
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A Paradise below.

Dr. COTTON.

When the Deity formed man in Paradise, he created a female and brought her to the man, having said "It is not good for man to be alone." Adam received his bride with gratitude, and with pleasure declared, "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh." The prerequisites for Conjugal Felicity, are such as these:

1. A similarity of disposition. Thought should meet thought to make happiness complete. When the same views actuate two kindred minds, and a desire arises to oblige each other, so that no jarring interest prevails; but uniformity of heart and life. We then perceive an epitome of Paradise.

2. Humility in deportment. Pride is very detrimental to the happiness of a married life; for it is necessary to be submissive to each other, so as to be unwilling to show any supercilious air, or contradiction.

3. Sympathy in sickness. The frailty of human nature exposes man to disorders, and therefore how necessary is a partner in affliction, to console and attend to his different wants! This end of marriage is finely expressed in the service of the Episcopal Church for matrimony. "Marriage was ordained for the mutual society, help, and comfort, that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity."

4. Purity of sentiment. If right sentiment be wanting in the marriage state, how is it possible for man to be happy? From hence the necessity and advantages of education arise, for the sentiments of each ought to be refined. And parents are "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

5. A good temper. It is impossible to be in any measure comfortable, if the temper is not congenial. Doctor Watts compares joining discordant tempers in marriage like joining a tyger to a lamb; but is not this commonly the case? [illegible] meekness and affability united to a [illegible] and reasonable disposition.

6. Disinterestedness. By which we are to understand a freedom from pecuniary motives; but this not generally the case. For thousands, and we may add, without exaggeration, tens of thousands, do marry we fear from self-interest or convenience. And this is the chief cause that there is so much unhappiness in the marriage state. The chief inquiry, beyond a doubt, is, if the parties have sufficient property, without having respect to the sincere affection they ought to have for each other.

7. Piety. That true Religion is essential to conjugal felicity is clear to a demonstration. For can there be permanent happiness without it? To erect an altar in a family is what will entail a blessing on it; for as the morning dew distils on the young grass and herbs, so the blessing of the Almighty descends in rich abundance on a pious household. Besides, there are so many trials, to which we are all exposed, that without piety, we are like a ship in a storm without an anchor.

8. Fidelity. To be faithful to our marriage-vows, is an ingredient, without which, we can never be happy, for the very thought of infidelity produces misery. How many have led lives of domestic felicity, until a suspicion of unsincerity has undermined every degree of confidence.

9. Constancy. To be wavering after marriage ought never to be encouraged. Though some think it hard to be joined a few years together; yet where the dispositions specified in this essay do appear, two congenial spirits would

...have been destined to be joined together forever. When Colonel Gardiner took leave of his lady, before the battle of Preston Pans, his parting was hurried in tears, at their separation. The pious officer comforted her by saying, "My dear, we shall spend an eternity together."

There may be an objection to this essay, as if love itself were not to be the foundation of conjugal felicity. The answer is obvious. True love, or affection is to be only founded on the dispositions, mentioned. And then they would be consolidated in that esteem, without which there can be no permanent felicity, and which differs essentially from that transient regard, which proceeds from the impulse of the moment.
T. M.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Journal de l'Aube (France) supplies us with the following marvellous anecdote: A hare having been surrounded by an inundation, found no other means of saving herself from being drowned than by climbing to the top of a willow where she squatted in confident safety. She was, however, descried in her elevated seat by a countryman, who, expecting to make her an easy prey, got a small boat and reached the foot of the tree. Puss allowed him to ascend quietly, but the moment the man was about to seize her, she sprung from his grasp and alighted safely in the boat, which, by the impetus given it by the sudden spring, floated away and kept on its course till it appeared so near terra firma that poor puss was enabled to gain the fields, leaving the disappointed sportsman to fill her airy seat, where he was obliged to retain for several hours, till relieved by his companions, who had better sport with him than he had in pursuing the hare.

Mouths to each Square Mile in Europe and in China.—Netherlands, 330; United Kingdom, 178; Hesse Darmstadt, 207; Wurtemburg, 269; Baden, 160; Sicilies, 234; Saxony, 224; Hesse Electorate, 217; Tuscany, 202; France, 202; Rome, 191; Sardinia, 185; Portugal, 182; Switzerland, 173; Austria, 160; Prussia, 156; Hanover, 131; Bavaria, 132; Denmark, 118; Poland, 110; Spain, 103; Turkey, 99; Sweden, 23; Norway, 11; Russia, 98; China, 288.

Buckhaven.—About five or six weeks ago we were visited by an immense shoal of young herrings, which lined the whole margin of the sea, in number beyond conception. A boy, with a piece of an old Northern fishing-net, drew out a hundred at one sweep. The greater part, however, remained untouched, for the meshes of the net were fully an inch in diameter. If herring be fed on animalcula in the water, according to Dr. Knox's theory, the water would have required to be all animalcula together to afford them subsistence. They disappeared, however, in two or three days, having betaken themselves to deeper water. As we are not acquainted with the quickness of the growth of herring, it may remain a question to be solved, if they form any part of the small herring caught at the ferries in winter. They are the offspring of last year's herring, for our fishermen observed last year that they had left their spawn in Largo Bay. There was a great appearance of herring some time ago, but our hopes have not yet been realised. We have had many strong gales from the west, but none from the east, which are necessary to collect the herring in the Firth.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

A few days ago two Savoyards, travelling the country with two dancing bears, were overtaken by night on the road, and put up at a public-house near Dalin, in Calvados. Having shut up their animals in the stable, they entered the house, and, after taking some refreshment, began to count their gains during the day. While thus occupied, a stranger came in, and entered into conversation with them. The account being made up, and the money put into a leathern purse, one of the bear-leaders was observed by their new companion, who seems to have had some of the qualities of the fox, but not all his cunning, to carry the purse into the stable, and return empty-handed. The hour of rest arrived, the party separated, and each retired. About midnight, however, the traveller, who had watched the visit to the stable, but was not aware of how the stalls were occupied, went furtively there, in hopes of finding the deposited treasure. No sooner, however, had he entered within the door, than he found himself in the embraces of a rough and powerful being, with claws that entered his flesh, and so completely destroyed all his discretion, that he was forced to cry out lustily for assistance. The fact was that the bear-leaders, knowing the fidelity of their two rough-coated companions, had followed their usual custom of placing their little treasure between them for safe custody. On the following day the would-be thief was pursued to the house, and arrested for a depredation he had previously committed.

Great distress, owing to the want of employment, prevails among the labouring classes of Ireland. Workmen can be obtained for 4d per day.

Mr. Bowes, of Chapel-row, near Bishop Auckland, having been of late annoyed by the occasional stopping of his clock, sent for a clock-maker to ascertain the cause, when it was found that a mouse had built her nest among the works, and was actually rearing a young family "upon tick."—*Durham Adv.*

The Artifices of Fortune.—Last week, a labouring man in the neighbourhood of Batley Car, near Huddersfield, had all his household furniture sold by auction, for default of payment of £3, to a [illegible] a money club. During the sale a friend called upon him to a public house, where he was drinking, and very unexpectedly informed him that he was heir to the sum of £30,000, which had been in the Court of Chancery for some years!

Among the presents taken by Lord Macartney to China, to propitiate the old Emperor Kien Long, was one of the most splendid chariots that could be built. When the chief eunuch of the Palace was making himself acquainted with the use of the various parts, pointing to the crimson hammercloth, embroidered with gold, he inquired how the Emperor was to mount to it? On learning that this was the seat of the person who was to drive him, and that the Emperor's place was in the inside, he exclaimed, "*Heyaah*! What, any one sit above the Great Whang-tee? No, no; put that away," and put away it certainly was, for the Dutch found it stowed in a corner among some of their old carts.

Matrimonial Statistics.—The Scotsman states that in Glasgow, in 1821, 1 out of each 100 inhabitants took a wife; in 1831, 1 out of 105 did likewise; and in 1833, 1 out of each 89 tasted the realities of wedded bliss. In the New Town, Edinburgh, 1 out of every 131; and in the Old Town, 1 out of 130 inhabitants were married—little more than half the number of Glasgow. We would humbly recommend that the fair Edinburgeans do not permit this state of things to continue, but should forthwith institute a committee of inquiry, before which all obstinate bachelors should be hauled over the coals.

Female Supremacy.—By all external symptoms, says an amusing writer in the last Metropolitan, we may apprehend that the reign of women is fast approaching; look at the present aspect of Europe; a Queen of Spain, a Queen of Portugal, a prospective Queen of England. So that we are, at last, to be duly brought under "petticoat government." There is, too, Mrs. Norton conducting a magazine, and Mrs. Cornwall Wilson a weekly publication. Have not women invaded literature and art in all its branches—nay, the most awful arcana of science? There is Mrs. Somerville teaches us the mechanism of the Heavens, while Miss Harriet Martineau gives us lessons on political economy!

The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year 1833, were 48,000 for general Missionary purposes, and upwards of 5,000 for the Special West India Fund, making the total upwards of 53,000.

The London Medical and Surgical Journal gives the following list of suicides, committed in London, between the years 1770 and 1830.

Indication of Causes	Men	Women
Poverty,	905	511
Domestic Grief,	728	524
Reverse of Fortune,	322	283
Drunkenness and Misconduct	287	298
Gambling,	155	141
Dishonour and Calumny,	145	95
Disappointed Ambition,	122	410
Grief and Love,	97	157
Envy and Jealousy,	94	37
Wounded Self-love,	53	33
Remorse,	49	37
Fanaticism,	16	1
Misanthropy,	3	3
Causes Unknown,	1381	377
Total	4337	2853

Pedestrian Manners.—It is amusing, says a London editor, to observe the different manners of the pedestrians of the various districts of the metropolis.—On Fish-street-hill, a heavily laden porter says, "by your leave," and knocks you down; in the Strand he says "by your leave," and only pushes you into the gutter; but in Cornhill-street he says "by your leave, sir," and waits for it.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—On Friday night last the Governor of the House of Correction at Swansea let loose his dog to range the garden and space between the outer wall and prison, which before that had always been kept tied up. In the morning he was again secured, but four ducks, which had been left in the yard, were not to be found, and there being no trace of feathers or means of escape, the astonishment at this strange disappearance was not dispelled until Sunday morning, when it was discovered that the dog had dug holes in the garden, some yards apart, and had buried the ducks in them! In one case, however, he failed, in degree, which occasioned the discovery, although ingenuity was exercised to complete it—namely, one of the holes was dug so near to a fennel bush, that the head of the duck protruded underneath it, and as the dog could not completely cover it he placed thereon a stone. Still, however, the duck was dug out alive, and is likely to survive the extraordinary treatment; the others were, of course, suffocated, though neither had the appearance of any bite or other injury. The graves had been patted down very closely by the paws of the dog.—*The Cambrian.*

By a letter received from Constantinople, dated the 13th ult., we are informed that the marriage of the Princess Saliha, eldest daughter of the Sultan, was shortly to take place. The announcement, which was published in a Turkish paper, is highly oriental; the following is a literal translation:—"Her Highness, the noble and chaste Saliha Sultana, of Imperial dignity, daughter of his Highness the Emperor, distinguished for her modesty, and reared behind the safest curtains of chastity in the harem of the Seraglio, the crown of purity and the diadem of perfection, having arrived at the marriageable age of discretion, and being in the flower of [illegible] prepared for legitimate matrimony, &c." The intended husband, Halil Pacha, a stout, handsome Circassian, not many years ago a slave, [illegible]

A letter from the Bishop of Exeter to one of his clergy in Cornwall, relative to the burial of unbaptized children, has just been published. The clergyman in question had refused to bury a child who had not been baptized, but had been named by a Baptist minister, in consequence of which refusal great excitement had prevailed in his parish, and he wrote to the Bishop of his diocese for instruction in the event of such a case recurring. The Bishop states in his letter, that it will be the clergyman's duty to do as he has already done, as the rubric expressly says, "the office of the burial of the dead is not to be used for any that die unbaptized."

The ladies are said to have been thrown into a state of consternation by the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in all parts of the kingdom "to register the deeds of married women."

Mr. L. Bulwer is in Paris, whither he went (the French papers say exclusively) for the purpose of being present at the Parliamentary debut of the poet Lamartine, which, by the way, was anything but felicitous.

At Brussels, during the last year, there were 3,983 births—namely, 2,052 males and 1,931 females, 886 marriages, and one divorce; and 4,277 deaths, viz:—2,092 males, and 2,185 females.

How to Stop Bleeding.—*The Revue Medicale* states, that when all other means fail in arresting hemorrhage, a little oil of tobacco has immediately succeeded. That which collects in the stems of pipes which have long been smoked will answer perfectly. The discovery was made by Hunnel, a chemist at Berlin, and his mixture is eight ounces of distilled water, two drams of oil of tobacco, and a few drops of ethereal animal oil. This has been found so effectual, that, by a recent decree of the Minister of the Interior at Munich, all apothecaries are ordered to keep it prepared.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Novel plan of raising the Wind for the holy estate of Matrimony.—At the Caister Court of Requests, on the 24th ult., a person from North Kelsey was summoned to appear to show cause why he did not refund three sovereigns, the lawful coin of this realm, with which he had been singularly accommodated. The plaintiff, who resides at Caistor, and is related to the defendant by marriage, on his oath said that he had been applied to by the defendant for change of a five pound note; that he put his hand in his pocket, and produced three sovereigns, saying they were all he had; that the defendant received them cavalierly, observing that he had not a note *then*, but would "pay him as soon as lay in his power," and walked away. It came out in evidence that the money had been fraudulently obtained, and expended in the purchase of a wedding ring, the indispensable preliminary of a license to make himself one with "Black-eyed Susan!" and also to furnish a bouquet to the bridesmaid, several tittering spinsters and old acquaintance.—The Commissioners ordered the money to be paid with costs on Monday last, and, in default, an execution to take place. Whether the money [illegible]—*Lincoln Mercury.*

About four months since, an immense well was commenced by the Hampstead Water Company, close to the large reservoirs on Lower Heath, Hampstead, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain a constant and bountiful supply of pure soft water. A large reservoir, on the success of obtaining water, was to be erected, and walled in on the top of Hampstead Heath, and which would be filled from the well by the aid of a powerful steam engine, forcing the water through pipes into it, by which means the inhabitants of the extensive and populous villages of Hampstead, West end, and Kentish town will be continually supplied with pure soft water. This important undertaking (and which has occupied the miners, both day and night, Sundays excepted, since its commencement) was accomplished after having dug to the depth of 460 ft. from the surface, when the miners, three in number, came to a rock, and after boring in with an augur, a small hole was made in it, when the water suddenly rushed forth with tremendous violence, that the three poor fellows immediately rang the alarm bell, and all of them got into a single bucket, clinging tightly to the ropes, leaving the underworks at the bottom of the well. Immediately on the alarm bell ringing, men at the top commenced winding the bucket up with all possible rapidity, but all endeavors could not raise it sufficiently quick, the water rising so rapidly that in a few hours, it ascended to the height of 100 feet. The poor fellows in their ascent, though so rapid, were immersed five feet in water, but were safely landed. The water is found to be extremely soft and applicable for domestic uses. During the ensuing spring, it is supposed, this great and useful undertaking will be completed.

A Sub-Lieutenant of the Russian navy, named Pachtussof, whose expedition has been alluded to, has just returned from exploring the Eastern coast of Nova Zembla. He set out in a vessel freighted by the commercial house of Brandt, at Archangel, in August, 1832, with five men. In the following month he was blocked up by the ice, in a bay, to the south east of Nova Zembla, where he was forced to pass the winter, in a hut, constructed by himself. In May, 1833, he had made an excursion by land, to explore the coast, along the strait of Waigaz. He was there overtaken by a terrific hurricane and fall of snow. To prevent suffocation, he states that he was obliged to remain *three days lot on his face in the snow*, [illegible] wrapped up in thick furs. It was not until the 23d of July that his bark could leave the bay, where he had remained ten months. He then explored the Eastern coast and he returned to Archangel on the 2d ult.—*French paper.*

A trial of an interesting nature has been tried before the English Court of Exchequer. The owners of one vessel engaged in the whale fishery brought an action against the owners of another vessel in the same trade, for fraudulently taking possession of a whale, which the crew of the former vessel had killed and secured. It appears, however, that the fish or animal had been harpooned previously by the defendants, but had made its escape when captured by the plaintiffs. The verdict was entered for plaintiff on the ground that it became common property when it escaped, and as a practice had been generally acquiesced in by whalemen. Verdict £375, the full amount claimed.

The Independent Spirit of Paupers.—A young man, named Green, charged one of the overseers of the parish to which he belongs with having refused to give him any thing towards his support.

The complainant said that he was constantly obliged to go after the parish officers for the means of subsistence, but it was their way to put him off with a few shillings, and after that trifle was gone to a bow him for spending it. The last time he called for the parish bounty he received a blunt refusal.

The Overseer said that the pauper was the most incorrigible of that class in the whole parish, on which he had been living almost from his infancy. The authorities had procured for him a situation some years ago, in which he was very well treated, but he left it because his employer gave him cold meat on Saturday (laughter). When the officers told him that the whole family took cold meat on that day, he said "They may eat cold meat and be d—d. I'll have it hot, or I'm blowed if I work a stroke" (laughter).

The pauper—That was several years ago. It's better for you to pay me than talk of old grievances.

The Overseer, who is a tobacconist, said that the complainant on the preceding day, walked into the shop [illegible] and asked for money. Witness refused to give him any, whereupon he yawned aloud, sat down upon a chair, leaning his arm upon the counter, and, with his hat sideways upon his head, swore that he was blowed if he'd move an inch without being served as well as any other customer. Witness took no notice of him, and he fell fast asleep—(great laughter). As soon as he awoke he dipped his fingers in the canister, snuffed his nose, and walked off for a summons—(laughter).

The pauper, who looked like a man capable of doing all this, and with very dramatic effect too, declared that the strongest drink he had had for the last week came all cold from Aldgate pump. He said that he was willing to work if the parish officers would give him employment.

The overseer assured the Lord Mayor that the man was sure to cut and run from any place at which work was to be done.

Other officers confirmed the account, and said that all they could do for such fellows was to take them into the workhouse, where they must submit to the regulations.

The Lord Mayor told the officers to introduce the complainant, by all means, to the interior, and declared that if they found that he acted improperly he should have a taste of Bridewell for 14 days.

Musical Sensitiveness and irritable jealousies among men of the musical profession are fully illustrated by the following fact. The celebrated vocalists in Waterford, Ireland, gave a public exhibition of their skill—An umpire of distinguished men awarded the right of victory to one over the other. Upon which the vanquished vocalist coolly drew a pistol and shot his rival through the heart! We have known musical men who felt malignant enough for all this. They would not hold pistols at each other's breasts, 'tis true, but they carried "snakes under their tongues" and allowed no favorable opportunity to pass without using them.—*Northampton Courier.*

Lord Brougham's general despatch of business has been highly commended by his admirers—and it is often set in odious contrast with the dilatoriness of Lord Eldon, who is known to have had some cases before him from his appointment as chancellor till he had retired—a period of upwards of twenty years. But Brougham's adversaries give him credit also for despatch of another kind. A late English periodical asserts that it was rumored he once wrote three letters, made three cutoffs, read three newspapers, and drank three bottles of wine in three quarters of an hour.

Mr Avery, the proprietor of an extensive Iron foundry in Syracuse, N. Y. has made a very important discovery in relation to casting of Iron. The Brattleboro Inquirer states that on Mr. Avery's analyzing the earth used in his foundry, he found it to contain a certain proportion of blue clay, and that after repeated experiments, he discovered that if *common fine sand was mixed with common blue clay in the proportion of one-tenth part of clay, to nine-tenths of sand*, it would constitute the best possible composition for casting that he had ever used; even the most delicate castings came out perfectly free of sand, and required no sort of cleaning by vitriol.

Madison, (Indiana) April 3.

Steam Boat Accident.—The steamboat Wyoming, on Monday night last, on her way up the river, had one of her boilers burst, about 4 miles below Madison, by which several persons were severely scalded but no case is supposed will terminate mortally. It is believed however, that two or three persons that jumped overboard may have perished. It is said that one end of the boiler was thrown off with such force as to pass horizontally through the deck. The Wyoming was racing, or trying to keep ahead of the steamboat Boston, which was close behind her. The Boston soon came up after the accident, and took the Wyoming in tow to Cincinnati.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Our contemporary Hay, editor of the Sentinel, has, we perceive been honored by the Governor with the appointment of an alderman for the city, a post that will probably prove much more lucrative than the office he held in the county.

We understand that the Third street Hall, (Renshaw's) in Third above Callowhill street, is opened for the reception of boarders and travellers.

We understand that the Methodist Conference now in session in this city, has passed a resolution appropriating over $13,000, to the endowment of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. The sum is to be raised by a subscription upon the part of the members.

Mr. John R. Murphy, a skilful professor of the art of swimming, proposes to open a swimming school in this city, early in the season, provided sufficient encouragement is offered. Subscription papers may be seen at the Philadelphia Baths.

The Pennsylvania Report on the Coal Trade estimates the value of property employed on or connected with the coal region of that state, including rail roads and canals, collieries, boat, cars, capital invested in coal lands, mining capitals, &c. at the large sum of $19,774,217. The whole quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market in Pennsylvania in the year 1833, was 592,110 tons.

A few days since, as Mr. D. Gilmore, of Burlington, Vt. was riding on a high spirited horse, at a rapid speed the animal took fright, ran against a stump, threw the rider and injured him so severely, that he died a few hours after.

The Norfolk Beacon, received last evening, announces the death of Judge Robert B. Taylor, of the first circuit of the first district of Virginia.

Rail Roads are as much the rage in Great Britain as in this country—twelve bills incorporating rail road companies having received the royal assent during the late session of Parliament, and it is believed that a still greater number would be applied for during the present session.

The Chancellor of New Jersey, has appointed Edward Wood, David W. Vail and George Richmond, Esqs. Receivers, to wind up the concerns of the bank of New Brunswick.

At a late sale of negroes in Savannah, Ga. seventeen brought $9,175, averaging within a fraction of five hundred and forty dollars each. The highest price paid was $665.

A proposition is before the people of North Carolina, for holding a Convention for the purpose of altering their Constitution. They propose, among other things, that the Legislature shall meet once only in two years; that the election of Governor shall be by the people; and that the federal representation, which includes slaves, shall be altered.

Extract of a letter from Washington—"The rumours which have been afloat for some time, of the President making advances to a young lady of Virginia, is gaining ground. Her name is C——, highly accomplished, and rising thirty. Mr. Van Buren seems sensitive on the subject!"

The Carlisle Herald announces that the Law School attached to Dickinson College, and placed under the direction of the Hon. John Reed, by the trustees, is now open for the reception of students.

A woman named Foster, wife of James Foster, residing near Natchez, Miss. died not long since, and was buried. After her interment suspicion arose as to the cause of her death, and the body was taken up and examined by the coroner. Her left shoulder was found to be broken, and various fatal wounds were discovered, as well as the marks of a whip. The inquest returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence inflicted by her husband. The brute immediately fled.

The Globe says:—"It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Convention to the settlement of our claims on Spain, which the President announced at the opening of the present session as in progress, was signed at Madrid on the 17th of February, and may be shortly expected at Washington."

Lieutenant Levy, of the United States Navy, has purchased Monticello, the seat of Mr. Jefferson.

In digging among the ruins of the late fire in Chartres street, New Orleans, the mangled body of a man was discovered, which, upon examination, was recognized as that of a drayman named Gillin, who had been engaged in that capacity for several years. He was a native of Ireland, and is said to have been a man of good character. Another individual, missing since the night of the fire, is supposed to have been buried under the ruins, but as yet no discovery has been made of his body.

Melancholy Accident.—The Fall River Monitor states, that a lad, son of Mr. John Coggeshall was accidentally killed in a factory, at Tiverton, on Wednesday last. He ventured too near the machinery, and his foot caught in the belt. He was carried round with the wheel about 20 times, and was horribly mangled. The lad was about ten years of age.

Naval Items.—The frigate Potomac was at Valparaiso 13th Dec. 25 days from Callao, all well. Left the Dolphin at Callao, and ordered the Fairfield to Guayaquil.—Sloop Vincennes at Rio on the 3d January, 50 days from Norfolk—Schooner Boxer at Rio Jan. 19, from East Indies.—Sloops Ontario and Natchez at do. 24th Jan.—Sloop St. Louis at St. Thomas, Feb. 26.—Schooner Shark at Malta 23d January.—Delaware 74 at Mahon, Jan. 23d.—Frigates United States and Constellation at Mahon, Jan. 26.

From Gibraltar.—The brig Marcellus has furnished files of the Chronicle to the 4th ulto. from which we learn that 'the Cholera is declining at Granada—still raging in Marbella—and is reported to have spread to Estepona and Manilva, not many leagues from the Rock.' The Queen Regent of Spain has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon the Kings of France and England, with which they must doubtless be highly gratified.

Preparing for the Worst.—Once on a time it happened that a poor wight married a shrew who led him a piteous life; she fell ill, the doctor was called in, and the anxious affectionate husband inquired of him how his dear spouse was. Galen shook his head and told him to prepare for the worst. "What," said he, "is she likely to get over it?"

At a great meeting of farmers in Rochester, N. Y. belonging to the Independent Democratic party, and living at the head quarters of Anti Masonry, among a number of spirited and patriotic resolutions, it was resolved, that the Anti Masonic party be dissolved, and political Anti Masonry slumber with Masonry.

Adjournment of Congress.—In the House on Thursday last, Mr. Boon submitted the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed:—

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Saturday the 31st May next.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Niagara on her way from New Orleans to Opelousas, struck a snag and sunk, her hurricane deck remaining 2 feet out of water. She was insured for only $2,000.

Strawberries were in the market at Tallahassee, Florida, in March; new potatoes had also made their appearance.

The Freehold (N. J.) Inquirer, states that Mr. David Matthews, residing in the vicinity of that place, was most severely burnt, a few days since, that his life is despaired of. Two of his children, a son and a daughter, one aged about 12 years, the other 14, were at the same time burnt to death. They had been engaged during the past week in tending a coal pit, and on Saturday evening last they reposed in a cabin near the pit, which took fire while they were asleep.

The population of Texas is estimated at 7000, consisting of Spanish Creoles, French, Americans and Indians. The capital, St. Antonio de Bejar, contains about 2000 souls, most of whom reside in miserable mud-wall houses, covered with thatch grass roofs.

The number of bales of cotton which arrived in France during the last year, was 88,800. In 1832, they amounted to only 250,000. The greatest importation into France was in 1826, when 320,000 bales were entered.

The New York Commercial states that four votes were given in the Fourth ward, upon one set of naturalization papers.

Illinois.—This State has a fund of $2,000,000, which is to be exclusively applied to the purposes of public education. The sum is now bearing interest; and the difficulty now is in the adoption of a system best calculated to diffuse useful knowledge among every class of the community.

The Court of Appeals of S. Carolina has confirmed the decision of a lower Court, in the case of Conner vs. Robinson, by which it was determined that the seller is not bound to make good to the purchaser any deficiency in the weight of cotton, after it is weighed and marked by the wharfinger, unless at the time of the purchase the latter had stipulated from a reweighing.

It is stated that the Inspectors of the election in Virginia, have given Mr. Gilmer the certificate, instead of Mr. Rives, reported to have the majority, on the ground that a great number of illegal votes were polled for Mr. Rives.

The Oil and Drug store, 176 Spring street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.—Loss estimated at $8000.

C. Van Ness, Esq. son of our Minister to Spain, has arrived at New York, from Havre. He is the bearer of the new Spanish Treaty, and proceeds immediately to Washington.

A Hair Snake.—A gentleman, yesterday, brought us a small hair snake, about four inches long, which had been taken from a pitcher of Schuylkill water, drawn from a hydrant in Nottis' Alley. A young man discovered it when drinking water from the pitcher, and when there remained but about a table spoonful of water in it. Our citizens should be careful.—*Inq.*

It appears from the Globe that the Bank of Alexandria, which stopped payment a day or two ago, was one of the deposite Banks.

Mrs. Hannah Ingersoll, about 70 years of age, a resident of Gloucester, Mass. committed suicide, not long since, by hanging herself in the garret of the house in which she lived.

The Patriotic Bank in Washington city, has stopped payment. This is the fourth Bank in the District of Columbia, that has fallen a victim to the President's experiment.

The difficulties between Alabama and the general government are finally closed. A letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Alabama, dated the 12th of March, gives him official notice that the additional troops ordered into Alabama have been withdrawn, and that only the ordinary garrison at Fort Mitchell will remain in the Creek Country.

The Harrisburg Reporter announces the adjournment of the legislature, under the head of "public improvements." Very appropriate!

Mr. Mills, the young mechanic of Baltimore, who lately made an ascension in a balloon, will undertake a second trip to the upper regions, on Thursday, 1st May. He will depart from Fair Mount Garden, East Baltimore.

The new rail-road between Ithaca and Owego, was opened last week, and a train of fifty cars, accompanied by a large party of gentlemen, set in motion from the former to the latter place. The distance is twenty-six miles, and was travelled in three hours.

From Madeira.—By an arrival at Charleston from Madeira, left about March 11th, we learn that all was quiet at that time, but the inhabitants were in daily expectation of Don Pedro's fleet from Lisbon.

The death of Caspar Hauser has produced a new chapter in the mystery of which he was the subject.—A controversy has sprung up about the manner of his death. Pamphlets have been written to prove that he killed himself—a most inexplicable end of an inexplicable career.

An ordinance has been reported in the Common Council of Boston, fixing the salary of the Mayor at $2,500.

The publisher of the New England Galaxy offers a premium of fifty dollars for the best original tale that may be offered him previous to the 15th July; twenty-five dollars for the best poem, and twenty-five for the best humorous article.

We have received a file of Jamaica papers up to March 14th, received by the last arrival at this port, but we find in them but few items of interest.

The Earl of Mulgrave had taken his departure from Kingston. The new Governor of Jamaica, the Marquis of Sligo, had not arrived.

The death of Major General James Alexander Farquharson, Governor of the colony of St. Lucia, is officially announced. He died of fever, after an illness of four or five days.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in New York, on his returned to Washington, on Tuesday morning.

A letter containing 105 dollars and mailed at Chapel Hill, N. C., directed to a gentleman of Raleigh, was broken open, and the contents extracted. The money was recovered, but the thief (a lad) escaped. It appears he had gained admittance clandestinely to the apartment where the mail was deposited the night preceding its departure.

The town of Marblehead contains 5,000 inhabitants and cannot support a lawyer, the last one being obliged to emigrate for want of business. Marblehead has however in former days furnished some of the first legal talents in the country. Chief Justice Sewall and Judge Story were natives of that place, as was also Vice-President Gerry and the venerable Dr. Holyoke.

The U. S. ship St. Louis, arrived at Laguira on the 12th of March, and sailed again on the 17th. The officers and crew were in good health.

Old Coin.—A curious old Roman coin of Licinus Valerius, was found in the church-yard, Lancaster, by Mr. John Dickinson, stone mason. It is 1527 years old, Licinus having been Emperor, A. D. 307.

The President of the United States has recognized the appointment of Juan Franco Cortes, as Vice Consul of the United Mexican States for Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana.

The Militia System has been modified in Massachusetts, so as to be rendered much less oppressive. A law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requires only one appearance during the year, and that merely for inspection. This duty is imposed on all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, under the fine of four dollars for non-appearance. Volunteer Companies are *permitted* to train as heretofore if they choose, and for so doing the members receive each three dollars.

Power, the comedian, is at present in Washington.

Mr. McKenne, the Canadian agitator, has been elected mayor of the city of Toronto, (late York,) U. C.

Navigation has commenced on Lake Erie.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, when filled to the contemplated water line, will afford sufficient depth for coasting vessels to pass from the Raritan to the Delaware.

At Scotland Neck, Mockville, and Tarborough, N. C., meetings have been held in opposition to the course pursued by the Administration.

The Sixth Ward election of New York, was held at the "Five Points."

The whigs of New York, celebrated their late triumph on Tuesday afternoon, by a collation at Castle Garden.

The whole quantity of rain which has fallen, during the last 14 years, is 880,504 inches. The average of the 23 years, ending with 1832, was 36,172 inches; the depth of rain which fell in 1834, was 48,550 inches.

The Monticello Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive establishments in New England, has suspended the operations of its 7000 spindles.

A man named Thornley, driving a team through Charlestown, Mass. fell back, and died in the wagon.

The New York Gazette recommends that Congress pass a law disfranchising all officers under the Government.

Master Burke is playing in Boston.

Peach and plumb trees were in full blown at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 25th February.

Mr. Robert Ricketts has withdrawn from the Mechanic's Banner, a weekly newspaper published in Baltimore. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Richard J. Matchett.

Gay & Bottum, of Lisbon, Conn. have invented power looms for the manufacture of American Silk.

Constant Polari, who was convicted at the Hague of stealing the jewels of the Princess of Orange, has been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory for half an hour.

The Norfolk papers are in mourning for the death of Judge Robert B. Taylor, a distinguished citizen of that borough.

The rope walk of Messrs. Dugan & Getings, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Ohio, authorising the Supreme Court to grant divorces to applicants, where the fact can be proved that either party has been an habitual drunkard for two years.

In the reign of Queen Mary, square toed shoes were in fashion, and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that a proclamation issued to have been made, ordering that no man should wear his shoes above six inches square at the toes!

What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters the weakest and wisest, as well as the wickedest of all mankind? A hat.

Mr. Clay, in a speech, mentions that the Government loses $30,000 by the failure of one bank—and the naval provision fund, $20,000 by another.

The whole quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market in Pennsylvania, in 1833, was 592,210 tons.

The bookstore of Mr. Peabody, opposite the Park, New York, was slightly injured by fire on Tuesday night.

Dick, what are you about there? said a gentleman to his servant whom he saw loitering about the barn. Catching rats, sir! And how many rats have you caught? Why sir when I get the one I'm after now and another one, it will make two.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A NEGRO DRIVER.

Messrs. Editors—There is a *negro driver* now in this city whom I wish to brand with infamy, and in order that I may do so, I ask for room in your columns to make the following simple statement:

A few days since, he went into the country a short distance from the city, and purchased a negro woman, under the following circumstances. She was about 24 years old, of excellent character, and married to a man of 28 years of age. As soon as the bargain was closed the driver told her to start, giving her only ten minutes to prepare. She was not allowed to see her husband. She, however sent him word she was gone, and bade him good bye, and was driven into town and confined by her brutal purchaser. When the poor fellow, her husband, heard the message—for they were tenderly attached and both of most excellent character—he seemed absolutely stunned with the most unexpected blow. He followed his poor wife to town to take a last look and bid a last adieu, but the thought of parting was more than he could bear, and he determined if possible, to go with her and share her fate. My informant saw him soon after he came to town, and says that his appearance was such, so completely was his heart broken with anguish, that had he (my informant) been master of $500 in the world they should have gone to redeem his wife. When asked what he intended doing, his reply was, "I will get my master to sell me to the driver, and go with my poor wife; my days will not be long on earth, and this I hope will shorten them."

Messrs. Editors—you, too, are husbands, and the poor fellow's face, of whom I speak, is not as white, but his blood is as red and as warm as your own; and I call upon every husband and every wife to set the seal of abhorrence and detestation upon the wretch, who will thus dare to insult the moral sense of our community, and trample on the tenderest and holiest feelings of human nature.

The brutal sport of pugilism is still permitted in England. This has its peculiar slang, as well as the other *elegant* amusements of our ancestors. In the late fight between a famous "cove" named Harry Preston, and a man by the name of Mason, Preston in the first round, "caught it on his cannister." After "slaughtering work" and "heavy hitting," Mason began to bleed freely from his "right listener." At last one of Preston's "peepers" being bunged up, he began to throw up "lots of claret," and in the 37th round, fell vanquished and almost lifeless, "amidst thunders of applause"!—Let no Englishman declaim against the Roman gladiator's fights, or other brutalities among other nations. Mrs Trollope ought to have taken notes of the scene, also Col. Hamilton and Basil Hall.

In the fight which took place between young Dutch Sam and Tom Gaynor, the parties enter into a solemn protest if the magistrates interfere, to go over to France, and there terminate it. This is very modest, considering the aversion of the French to this disgraceful practice.

The famous gambling match at Paris for 25,000 Napoleons, has resulted in favour of the Messrs. *Roads*, the English party. The French gentleman lost his temper, and proposed to repeat it. Accepted.

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending 4th mo. 10th—

43 Boats, carrying	1,559 Tons.
13 Boats, (last report)	515 Tons.
56 Boats, Total	2,074 Tons.

$9,000,000 OF GLORY!!

Comparisons establish facts sometimes better than arguments—especially when the comparisons are of positive and ascertained quantities. One of the boasts of this Administration is, that it is an administration of economy and reform.

With a view to put this boast of economy to the proof, we annex from the publication, which Watkins Leigh with happy satire designates as a commentary upon the Constitution, more explanatory even than the learned and able work of Judge Story—the *Blue Book*—certain tables, setting forth the expenditures under the same heads during the administration of Mr. Adams—which General Jackson came to reform—and those of the first term of the Reform. We begin with

Expenses of Congress and Executive Department.

CONGRESS.

Years	Compensation of Members of Congress.	Contingent Expense of Congress.
1825	496,351 48	95,599 00
1826	486,611 98	66,745 85
1827	321,289 00	90,000 35
1828	502,419 13	181,653 00
1829	355,124 96	120,450 00
1830	536,995 16	125,738 00
1831	293,462 41	160,900 00
1832	607,513 68	174,390 00

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Years	Salaries of President, &c. &c.	Contingent Expenses of Executive Offices.
1825	395,407 17	75,686 41
1826	403,846 93	87,599 66
1827	414,931 91	88,656 20
1828	414,278 73	96,083 00
1829	431,337 46	98,707 31
1830	428,668 95	115,394 30
1831	438,105 86	103,986 39
1832	449,605 48	117,790 96

From this it results that during the first four years of the Reform, the expenditure under each of the above heads was greater than that under Mr. Adams, by—

For compensation to members of Congress,	165,000
Contingencies do. do.	57,000
Salaries of President, Vice President, Heads of Departments, Clerks, &c	149,000
Contingent expenses of Executive Officers,	90,000
Total,	$461,000

Next comes expenditure on account of foreign relations.

Years	Salaries, &c.	Contingent expenses.
1825	130,603 82	25,474 95
1826	161,479 90	18,027 07
1827	135,000 07	36,284 63
1828	119,651 24	18,791 97
1829	128,452 14	15,515 16
1830	187,252 65	30,000 00
1831	156,471 65	87,146 06
1832	168,847 51	77,849 19

Here again the Reform exceeds the previous administration by

In salaries and outfits to Ministers, &c.	59,000
In *contingent* expenses of foreign missions,	111,000
Total,	$170,000

Then in total expenditures—

Years	Total expenditures.
1825	23,585,804 72
1826	24,103,398 46
1827	22,656,764 04
1828	25,459,479 52
1829	25,044,358 40
1830	24,585,281 55
1831	30,038,446 12
1832	34,356,698 06

The increase of expenditure for reform, under this head, is only *eighteen millions!* Against this it is to be said that during the four years of reform *ten millions* more of the public debt were paid off than during the preceding four years—leaving still an increase—to be accounted for in Glory! of *eight millions.*

We terminate our culling for to-day from this precious book, with a statement of the number of members of Congress appointed to office during the same periods.

By Mr. Adams,	8
By Gen. Jackson,	21
Balance,	13

N. Y. Amer.

The official canvass of the votes given for Mayor at the late election in New York, has been published. The whole number of votes is 34,969. There were 21 scattering votes, of which ten were blanks. The Jackson party have fallen off from the number of votes which they gave in 1832 for electors of President, &c. 441. They gave then 18,020—they have given now 17,575.

VOTES FOR MAYOR.

Cornelius W. Lawrence,	17,575
Gulian C. Verplanck,	17,394
Lawrence's majority,	181

Scattering.

10 votes for said office blank,	10	O. T. Hurlett,	1
Cornelius Lawrence,	2	William Robinson,	1
J. Y. Cebra,	1	Gideon Lee,	1
Verplanck,	1	Peter Sharp,	1
So. King, Jr.	1	Ichabod Lawrence,	1
Jack Downing,	1	Total	21

Attempt at assassination.—Mr. James C. Cross, of Lexington, Ky. writes to the editors of the Lexington Reporter:—"Within the last few days, I have been asked by numerous individuals, if an attempt was made to assassinate me. To satisfy the public on this subject, I answer in the affirmative. On the night of the 5th of March last, about 9 o'clock, while sitting in my office, five miles from this city, I was fired at through the front window, the ball passing within at least two inches of my head, and through the shutter of another window in my rear."

Aggregate Salaries of Judges higher than Common Pleas.—Maine $8,700; New Hampshire, $5,064; Massachusetts $20,000; Rhode Island $1,719; Connecticut $5,310; Vermont $3250; New York 25,440; New Jersey 3,100; Pennsylvania $40,032; Delaware $5,300; Maryland $18,402; Virginia 44,725; North Carolina 18,300; South Carolina 23,050; Georgia 18,906; Alabama 18,250; Mississippi 16,000; Louisiana 17,000; Tennessee 23,050; Kentucky 20,500; Ohio 13,400; Indiana 7,000; Illinois 4,000; Missouri 3,300.

The Kembles have closed their engagement in Boston. Fanny's benefit, on Friday night of last week, seems not to have been as brilliant as usual. The Transcript says—

At the conclusion of the performance, a ludicrous scene was acted, which destroyed the whole effect of the finale. Before the first burst of applause had subsided and in anticipation of the fall of the curtain, Mr. Kemble led his daughter forward, and commenced his farewell speech. At this moment, some one in the proscenium box, threw a chaplet on the stage, and immediately retired behind the window curtain, as if ashamed of the act. Collinbore, who had remained on the stage for the purpose, advanced and picked it up. The speech had commenced, and it would not do to interrupt it. So there stood the group—Kemble speechifying—Miss Fanny making believe to weep, and Colly twirling the wreath in his hands. At last came the awful moment—the father ended—the house applauded—the daughter knelt—Old Colly cocked his eye to Ostinelli, and, placing the chaplet on her head, retired—whilst the observed of all observers raised her hand to her brows, adjusted the wreath with dressing room nonchalance, bowed and smiled—and the curtain parted her and the audience forever.

Cool Sagacity.—It has already been stated that during one of the recent affrays, the high constable was among the sufferers. He was knocked down with a bludgeon and for the moment put out of the fight. But it is said that he followed the ruffian who did the mischief with his eye, until he attacked another gentleman, who making some resistance, Hayes came up and arrested him, good naturedly asking the ruffian to be kind enough to assist in taking him to the police. The gentleman complained that *he* should be arrested when he had done nothing but defend himself. But the high constable was inexorable, until the parties arrived at the police office, when begging the gentleman's pardon he dismissed him, saying that it was the other man whom he would retain.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

In two cases of burns (occurring in young children) which were lately admitted into the hospital (Westminster) the application of flour has been attended with the most favourable results. Mr. White strongly recommends this mode of treatment, when the burn is not deeper than the cutis. The instantaneous good effects of dredging with flour are really surprising; on its application to the parts effected the pain is instantly removed, and the patient, from being in a state of agony, is completely free from uneasiness.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

New Orleans, March 31.

The steamboat Atlantic, in ascending the river, struck a snag at Twelve Mile Point, which caused her to leak so badly, it was with difficulty she could be kept from sinking. An hour after the accident, the steamboat Bonita came to her assistance, and with the Lancaster, brought her back to the city on Saturday. Her cargo, which consisted of sugar, salt and merchandize, was considerably damaged.—*Adv.*

Execution at Quebec.—About two weeks since Jas. Sutor, and his two sons, William and James, were convicted of the murder of Mr. Living Lane, residing a few miles from Quebec, and who they contended had taken unlawful possession of the property on which he was located. In a quarrel on the subject, while they were all present, Lane was shot, and died. The elder son, William, was on Friday of last week executed for the crime; which he confessed he had committed, the father and younger son have been reprieved by Lord Aylmer.

Singular Resemblance.—John Ambrosius Back, a German composer, and father of the celebrated musician John Sebastian Back, had a brother named John Christopher, also a musician, who so exceedingly resembled him, that their own wives could only distinguish one from the other by the difference of dress!—The brothers tenderly loved each other, their voices, dispositions, tastes, dislikes, even the style of their music, were similar. If one sickened the other also became ill; and they died within a short time of each other.

Boston, April 8.

Lucky Escape.—Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, a part of the floor and wall of the building lately occupied by Messrs. Horace Porter & Co. opposite the Post Office, in Washington street, fell in and covered three Irishmen in the ruins. No one was seriously injured, although one of them was a little bruised. Two at least, of the persons hurt were in the building without leave, and had been more than once in the course of the day warned off. The building when the accident happened was in act of being pulled down, to make room for a new block of stores, to be built by Peter C. Brooks, Esq.

A SHIP BURNT.

The fine packet ship Newark, owned by Messrs. Scott & Ludlow, with a full cargo of dry goods, bound to New-Orleans, whence she was to have sailed this morning, was, at eleven o'clock last night, entirely destroyed by fire. The ship had been ready for sea several days, waiting for fair weather, and lay half way between the Battery and Jersey shore. How the fire originated is unknown. The first alarm was given by the steward, who saw the smoke, instantly followed by the flames, issuing from the hold. The captain sprang from his berth, and had barely time to save a few clothes, and a chronometer—in five minutes from this time the fire had extended throughout the ship. The crew were happily saved by timely assistance; several boats from the wharves, the Austrian frigates lying near her, and other vessels in the stream being despatched to their rescue. It was several hours before she was entirely destroyed. There is nothing to be seen of her now, but her spars, sticking out of the water. The value of the ship and cargo is estimated at over $100,000. It has been ascertained that there is insurance to the amount of $40,000 on the cargo, and $21,000 on the ship. It is believed that most of the cargo was insured.

The spectacle was one of painful sublimity. When the cry of fire was given at the Battery, as the windows of the houses fronting it were raised, strong gleams of light poured in from the ship, the deck of which was even then in a full blaze. Huge volumes of smoke rose majestically towards the lowering sky, while the flames lighted up the bosom of the waters, and rendered the masts, spars and rigging of numerous vessels visible with various degrees of distinctness, for a wide space around.

It was at first supposed to be one of the Austrian frigates; and not a little apprehension was felt, lest the anticipated explosion should endanger the lives and property of those in the neighborhood. For two hours were we spectators of the sublime and terrific scene. The flames proceeded slowly; but at 12½, the masts and spars were in a large blaze—the masts themselves presenting the beautiful spectacle of huge columns of fire. The spars caught gradually; and the rigging and the ropes as they were successively caught and sundered by the fire, vibrating to and fro, presented a scene of equal sublimity and terror. It was indeed "a fire ship"—not of the fervid imagination of a frenzied seaman, but in all the splendour and awfulness of the reality. Great interest was added to the burning exhibition by the boats which put off to the ship's assistance, as they danced about upon the shining waves—the oars flashing in the reflection with great brilliancy at every stroke.

The fear was that lives had been sacrificed; but we believe all hands succeeded in making their escape. We might enlarge on the sublimity of the scene, without being able, however, adequately to describe it; but we have not room for another word.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Terrible warning against keeping bad Company.

Last Saturday evening, Mr. Buckland, who is employed in the U. S. Armoury at Springfield, Mass. became alarmed at the absence of a little son, about 11 years old, and made enquiry of a boy by the name of Elliot, with whom he knew his son to be in the habit of associating. Elliot said that when he last saw him he was on the road to Boston; but knew nothing more. On Sunday morning an uncle of young Buckland, being out near the Boston road, saw Elliot with a spade in his hand, and compelled him to go with him to the spot where he had seen his nephew. They had proceeded about two miles from town when Mr. Buckland saw a pistol lying by the side of the road. On this discovery, Elliot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made, little Buckland was found under the stairs of a hop house at no great distance, covered up with leaves and almost dead.

He was, however, able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to run away to Boston, and started about noon. They went on out of the village when they stopped to fire at a mark with a pistol which Elliot carried him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball whistled by him: and being alarmed, he said he would go home and started. But Elliot told him he would shoot him if he did, and treated him with great haughtiness and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to have been so deeply loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length, Elliot, having loaded the pistol threw something away in the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get it. He went, and when stooping down, Elliot shot him, the ball passing through his body, from the top of the left breast to the small of back. He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed, and begged him to help him home, that he might die with his parents. This Elliot, said he would not do, but that when he was dead he intended to bury him in the ground. After waiting sometime and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in crawling to the spot where he was found; and it being very cold, covered himself with leaves as well as he was able.—Elliot returned with a spade, but it had become dark, and he was unable to find him. On Sunday morning, he returned, and was seen as above stated. The night was severely cold, which while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunched the flowing of the flood. On Tuesday morning he was alive, and just able to speak; but in a very dangerous condition.

The parents of both boys are worthy people and very deeply afflicted.—*Jour. of Com.*

Horrid Suicide.—The annals of suicide hardly record a more revolting instance of self-destruction, than is instanced in the following article from the Brattleboro Enquirer, of Saturday last:

"Mr. Daniel Davis of Putney, Vt. committed suicide on the night of the 17th ult.—He escaped from his house sometime in the night, procured a hammer, went to his barn, ascended a ladder to the high beams, & endeavored to dig out one of his eyes with a penknife. But not succeeding, he struck the blade of the knife to the hilt several times, into one of his thighs, in order, as is supposed, to cut the large artery there situated. But failing, he leaned over the beam, as appearances show, with his head downward, and with the *claws* of the hammer aforesaid, he beat his head until he smashed the skull completely in to the size of the palm of one's hand; hooking out with the claws of the hammer pieces of the skull and some part of the brain. And what is quite astonishing, after all this, he attempted to descend the ladder; as prints of a bloody hand were seen thereon; but his strength probably failed; and it is supposed he fell to the floor, as his ribs were broken. He was found next morning by his family, apparently lifeless. But moving him, in some measure, restored animation; and he, it is said, made the following exclamation: "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me!"

He lingered until Friday, *perfectly rational*, when he expired. He manifested much sorrow for what he had done—said he was tempted—and in an evil hour he yielded—he could not help doing it. He had been partially deranged for several months previous to his committing the horrid deed."

Another Monster.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, not long since, during the discussion of a bill requiring the various Masonic institutions of the State to furnish annual returns of their proceedings, the chair was addressed by a Mr. Darling, of Marblehead, in the following words.

"Mr. Speaker—I hope this bill will now be acted upon for these reasons. There has long been an excitement and hard feelings between Masons and Anti-masons, and nary side is willing to give up. It is the easiest way if there is a viper in the stomach, to vomit him up, and get rid of him as quick as possible—not to keep it there, gnawing and destroying the vitals. I cannot help thinking, Mr. Speaker, that some people urge and pretend to desire the passage of this bill, who at the same time would rather it would go to the next Legislature—and for this reason—*that it would keep the critter working in the stomach*, so that they can again come forward to destroy him, &c. They also say that the monster, Masonry, is dead—if so, why do they want to gratify a malicious disposition by spearing this dead monster, cutting him up, tossing the piece of flesh about, &c. If he is dead, why not let them go and find some other monster to kill? It is said that Masons are partial to one another, that young men are favored who enter the Lodges, and all that.—Now, Mr. Speaker, is this the case more than in all other societies? All societies and associations favor their own classes—Religious societies do it—literary societies do it—I do not see that Masons are more selfish than other men. I hope we shall act fair and plain with them as with others. I understand there is one provision of the bill, for I have never read it, which requires annual returns of all the transactions of the Lodges. Mr. Speaker, does this look as if they wanted the critter dead? No, sir, it looks as if they wanted the critter to live. It would be one of the worst things for the Antics for the critter to die. They would then have to get another monster to keep up an excitement. I should like to know, Mr. Speaker, what right we have to interfere with the private matters of these Lodges, any more than with the private transactions of families? It would be full as reasonable to pass a law compelling me to tell the world what I had to eat and drink from day to day in my family—when we had fried fish—when we dine upon chowder—on what days we eat mundled cod's head—when I give vittals to a friend, &c! I hope, notwithstanding, that the bill will pass, Mr. Speaker, that the critter may be killed, and buried, and that we shall hear no more of him."

[This was acknowledged on all hands to be the best speech delivered by Mr. Darling during the session. The house was convulsed with laughter from the beginning to the end of Mr. D's harangue.]

The question was then taken, and the bill denied a third reading—106 in the affirmative, 118 in the negative.

From the Cherokee Phenix, March 15.

THE LAST OF THE MISSIONARIES.

On Thursday, 13th inst. the Rev. Samuel Worcester and family removed their residence in this place, to Brainard, within the limits of Tennessee, Cherokee Nation. The cause of his removal is in consequence of the operation of the law of Georgia, on white men residing on Cherokee lots. His residence was on a lot embracing several Indian improvements, and his continuance thereon, as by the law, would have prejudiced the rights of the Indians to their improvements. The Governor's Agent, we are informed, had addressed him an order for his removal, and having already obtained a decision in the Supreme Court, to his right of residence in the Cherokee country, and unavailing to him, perhaps the case was not unlike a man setting out on a long journey on land, and arriving at the ocean, could proceed no farther. Mr. Worcester's improvement was of considerable value, and we expect will be occupied by his oppressors. Rumor states that he expects to proceed on to the Arkansas Cherokees, on a mission, and may be the case of leaving without being dispossessed. If otherwise, the Cherokees had permitted him to reside here and preach, he should have maintained his ground until an authority had taken the premises from him.

Two Friends.—A young man from the eastward on a visit to this city, was invited the evening before last by a couple of sharpers, whom he casually met in a public house, to accompany them in a walk. Not apprehending any harm, he readily complied with what he esteemed an act of politeness, and was unconsciously led by his *two friends* into an abandoned receptacle at the Five Points, where, in a few minutes, one of the females abstracted from his pocket $118 in bank bills. A statement of the circumstances being made yesterday to some of the police officers, Messrs. Homan and Merrit proceeded to the house, where the landlord admitted that a portion of the money had been given to him, and the balance distributed among the females and her accomplices. The landlord and the female were committed to prison, but as yet only about thirty dollars of the stolen money has been recovered. The individuals who led the young man to the place in question are well known to the police officers as practical knaves—one of them being a notorious, although at the same time an imposing fellow, known among his associates by the name of *Singing Bill*.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1834.

ASHES,				
Pot,	cwt	5 50		
Pearl,		5 50		
BUTTER,				
Tub,	lb	10½	11½	
Extra No. 1		11		
No. 1		10		
No. 2		8		
COAL,				
Lehigh,	ton	5	5 50	
Schuylkill,		4 75	5	
COFFEE..Duty free,				
Java,		11	13	
St. Domingo,		11	11½	
Porto Rico,		12	13	
Cuba,		11½	13½	
Maracaibo,		11½	13	
Laguira,		11½	13	
Jamaica,		11½	12	
Rio,		11½	12	
COTTON..Duty 3cts per lb.				
Louisiana,		12	14	
Mobile,				
N. Ala. and Ten.		11	14	
S. C. and Geo.		10½	12	
N. C. and Va.		10	12	
FREIGHTS,				
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100lbs		1 75		
do. via canal,		1 50	1 75	
Wheeling, pr wag.				
Pottsville, via canal, ton				
Salt via steamboat				
FLOUR and MEAL,				
Superfine,	bbl	4 87½		
Fine,		4 37½		
Rye,		3 25		
Middling,				
Corn meal,		2 50		
do. in hhds		12 50		
GRAIN,				
Rye Pennsylv.				
Rye, Southern,		55	58	
Wheat, Pennsylv.		95		
do. South. bush.		92	95	
Corn, L. C. white,		[illegible]		
do. L. C. yellow,		[illegible]		
do. U. C. round,		51	54	
Oats, Pennsylv.		36	37	
Southern,		28	29	
Barley, Eastern,		70		
do. Pennsyl.		65	70	
HOPS,				
1st sort, 1833..lb		[illegible]	[illegible]	
MOLASSES..duty 5 cents				
New Orleans,		[illegible]		
Sugar-house, Eastern,		[illegible]		
do. New York,		[illegible]		
do. Philad.		[illegible]		
do. Steam,		[illegible]		
Trinidad,		[illegible]		
Porto Rico,		[illegible]		
English French Isl.		[illegible]		
Havana & Matanzas,		[illegible]		
MACKEREL,				
No. 1,	bbl	[illegible]		
No. 2,		[illegible]		
No. 3,		[illegible]		
OIL,				
Linseed, Am. from store,		[illegible]		
do. Dutch,				
Whale,	gal.	31	[illegible]	
Sperm. winter,		[illegible]		
do. summer,		[illegible]		
PLASTER PARIS,				
In Delaware,	ton	[illegible]		
In Schuylkill,		[illegible]		
SEEDS,				
Clover,	bush	[illegible]		
Flaxseed, rough,		[illegible]		
do. clean, cask				
Timothy,	cask	16		
Herds,	bush			
Orchard grass,		[illegible]		
WHISKEY,				
Rye, in bbls		[illegible]	[illegible]	
do. hhds		[illegible]		
do. from wagons		[illegible]		
WOOL,				
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.		[illegible]		
Am. wash. full blood,		[illegible]		
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]		
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]		
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]		
Am. unwash. full bl'd,		[illegible]		
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]		
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]		
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]		
Super. pulled lambs,		[illegible]		
No. 1..do.		[illegible]		
No. 2..do.		[illegible]		
No. 3..do.		[illegible]		
Saxony, clean,		[illegible]		
Spa. sheep, E. F. & S.		[illegible]		
do. lambs.		[illegible]		

SALES OF STOCK

At the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board.

April 16.

		per val.
12 shares United States Bank	105¾	100
100 shares Girard Bank,	58	50
173 do Schuylkill Bank,	58	50
3 do Philadelphia Bank	101	100
10 do Commercial Bank, New Orleans,	54½	50
84 do New Castle Rail Road	26½	25
15 do Camden and Amboy Rail Road	130	100
5 do Pennsylvania Bank	510	400
5 do Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike	78	100
$800 United States 5 pc. cts.	100	100
$1000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent, 1834	100	100
$1900 Lehigh 6 per cents, 1839	100	100
$1240 do do do	100	100

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange,

April 16.

60 shares United States Bank,	106½	106½
378 do Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	85	[illegible]
80 do N. O. Canal		107½
90 do New Orleans City	107½	107
30 do Morris Canal and Banking Co.		75
100 do Planter's Bank Miss.		103½

45 days and interest

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvester Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker. 41 S. Third st.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1834.

	Redeemable.	Amt Pd.	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.
Loans.					
U. States 5 per cts	1835	100	99½	100	Int. p'd quarterly, &c. only refers to the gov't stocks.
do. 4½ do.		100	99½	100	
Pennsylv'a 5 per cts	1834	100	101	102	
	1837 & 1839	100	101½	103	
	1840 & 1841	100	102	104	state stocks
	1846	100	103	105	
	1850	100	104	106	Half yearly. 1 Feb. 1 Aug.
	1853 & 1854	100	105	107	
	1856 & 1858	100	10.	108	
	1860	100	105	108	
Philadel'a 6 per cts	1840	100	107	109	
	1846	100	110	112	
	1852 & 1853	100	111	11.	
Philadelp'a 5 per cts	1838 & 1839	100	101	103	
	1840 & 1843	100	101½	103½	
	1843 & 1846	100	102	104	
	1848 & 1850	100	102½	104½	(City & Ohio Loans.)
	1851 & 1852	100	103	105	Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
	1853 & 1854	100	103½	105½	
	1855 & 1856	100	104	106	
	1857 & 1858	100	104½	106½	
	1859 a 1860	100	105	107	
	1861 & 1862	100	105	108	
	1863	100	105	110	
Ohio 6 per cents	1850	100	112	115	
do 5 do	1850	100	1.8	111	
Union Can. 6 per cents, lst.conv.	1836	100	90	95	Quarterly 16 Jan 16 Apl 16 July 16 Oct
all do	1836	100	90	95	
do	1840	100	96	90	
Chesapeake & Del Canal sixes	1837	100	90	90	Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
	1840	100	80	90	
Schl. Nav. 6s conv.	1840	100	174	178	Quarterly 1 Mar 1 June 1 Sep 1 Dec
do 5½ not conv.	1837	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1845	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1850	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1855	100	99	100	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes	1834 a 1836	100	98	100	Quarterly 1 Jan 1 April 1 July 1 Oct
	1838 a 1840	100	99	101	
Do. fives	1840	100		97	Half yearly April & Oct
Del. & Hud. Canal sixes	1838	100	—	100	Half yearly
Masonic sixes		100	106	110	Half yearly 1 January 1 July
do fives		100	100	102	
Franklin Institute fives		100	8.	90	
Philad. Ger. & Nor. Rail-road 6's	1843	100	—	98	Half yearly 1 May 1 Nov.
Newcastle & Fren. Rail-road 5½ s.	1853	100	9.	100	
Banks.					Last 6 mo's div.
Bank of the United States		100	104	105	6 Jan. 3½ per ct
Bank of North America		400	425	440	6 Jan. 3 do
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	500	510	1 Jan. 3½ do
Philadelphia bank		100	100	101	4 Nov. 3 do
Farmers & Mechanics		50	63½	65	5 do 4 do
Commercial bank		50	61	62	5 do 4 do
Mechanics bank		35	47	48	5 do 5 do
Schuylkill bank		50	57	58	5 do 4 do
Girard bank		50	57½	58½	5 do 3½ do
Western bank		50	51	53	5 do 3½ do
Bank of the N. Liberties		25	4-	58	4 do 6 do
Manufacturers & Mech's		50	59	61	5 do 4 do
Kensington bank		40	65	70	5 do 5 do
Bank of Penn township		50	68	72	5 do 5 do
Southwark bank		50	65	75	5 do 5½ do
Moyamensing bank		25	38	36	5 do 8 do
Bank of Germantown		50	57	60	5 do 4 do
Bank of Doylestown		15	18	20	5 do 4 do
Farmers bank, Bucks co.		15	18	20	5 Nov 4 do
Miners bank of Pottsville		50	40	45	May 4 do
State bank at Camden		50	45	50	4 Ap 3 do
Trenton banking Co.		30	30	41	6 Jan. 4 do
Commercial bk Cincinnati		100	100	103	6 Jan. 4 do
N. Orleans Canal & bkg co		100	105	107	Dec 4 do
Merch. & Man. Pittsb'g		50	49	55	Nov. 50 cts.p.sh
Bank of Louisville		100	95	100	New
Union Bank, Tennessee		50	45	50	Jan. 8 per ct
Insurance Comp's.					
Pennsylvania		400	500	600	1 Feb. 5 do
North America		10	12½	14	13 Jan. 3 do
Union		60	66	70	6 Jan. 5 do
Marine		60	73	77	6 Jan. 5 per ct.
Atlantic		60	60	64	6 do none do
American		25	27	28	6 do 5 per ct.
Pennsylvania Life		50	54	58	6 do 3 do
Philadelphia		50	75	81	2 Dec 6 do
Phœnix		80	86	95	2 Dec 4 do
Delaware		40	44	48	2 Dec 5 do
United States		25	68	70	3 do 12 do
Pennsylvania Fire		50	60	65	3 Mar 5 do
American Fire		100	135	145	7 Ap 4 do
Franklin Fire		50	60	65	7 Ap 4 do
County Fire		50	38	56	6 Jan. 6 do
Canals.					
Union Canal, Old stock		200	175	185	None
do. New stock		200	180	200	Oct 3 per ct
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		200	9.	50	None
Schuylkill Navigation		50	87	90	3 Feb. 5 do
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		50	59	61	6 Jan. 3 do
West Philad. canal		45		60	New
Del. and Raritan canal		100	120	180	1 Jan 3 do
Del. and Hudson canal		100	80	90	2 Dec 3½ do
Morris Canal		200	70	75	None
Trenton Delaware Falls		50	—	40	New
Louisv. & Portland canal		100	100	101	1 Jan. 6 do
Rail Roads.					
Camden and Amboy		100	126	129	1 Jan 3 per ct
Newcastle and Fr'chtown		25	26	26½	1 Jan 6 per ct
Phil. Germ. & Norristown		50	—	20	20 Oct 40 cts.p.sh
Westchester		50	40	45	Jan 3 per ct
Danville and Pottsville		50	—	26	New
N. Liberties and Penn T.		25	25	30	New
Philadelphia and Trenton		85	50	75	New
Turnpikes.					
Philad. and Lancaster		300	150	160	13 Jan $3 per sh
Germ. and Perkiomen		100	40	44	4 Nov. 1½ per ct.
Ches. Hill & Springhouse		100	80	87	4 do 2½ do
Chelten. & Willowgrove		100	70	80	4 do 3 do
Frankford and Bristol		100	40	44	4 do 1½ do
Ridge		100		10	1 do 3½ do
Manayunk and Flatrock		25	18	22	Nov 3½ per ct.
Bridges.					
Schuylkill Permanent		10	11	12	7 Jan. 7 per ct
Lancaster and Schuylkill		50	13	20	None
Schuylkill Falls		100	100	103	2 Jan. 6 do
Schuylkill at Manayunk		50	50	55	New
Schuylkill at Flatrock		50	unc.		None
Schuylkill at Norristown		10	9	10	20 Dec. 3 per ct
Delaware bridge, Trenton		80	40	55	7 Ap $1 50 per sh
do do Easton		100	220	230	7 Ap $7 50 per sh
Miscellaneous.					
North American coal co.		25	6½	10	30 Jan. 8 per ct
N. Y. Citz. line steamboat		100	95	30	Sept 10 pr ct
do Peoples' line do		20	6	9	New
Chesnut Street Theatre		500	300	340	16 Jan $30 per sh
Arch Street do		300	200	300	None
Walnut Street do		275	250	270	Mar. $12 per sh
Philadelphia Arcade		100	45	50	14 Oct. $1 per sh
Philadelphia Exchange		200	70	75	New

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, April 19, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

A few of our friends have complained of us for omitting to publish in our last paper the list of insolvents, but by far the greater portion with whom we have conversed, approve of the omission. Hereafter, it is probable the same objection may not exist, and if not, at the next term of the court, the publication of the list may be resumed.

SEAL ENGRAVING.

A beautiful specimen of seal engraving, the work of Edward Stabler, Esq. of Sandy Spring, Md. has been exhibited to us during the past week, with the assurance that others equally well finished are readily made by the same ingenious artist. The design is intended for the Alexandria Canal Company, and is about two inches in circumference. The name of the company and the date of the charter occupy the margin, and the circle is filled with the representation of an arched viaduct—a canal-boat passing on the top, and a mail stage underneath. The whole design is neat and appropriate, and the execution such as reflects the highest credit on the artist. We hope Mr. Stabler will meet with the encouragement which his invention deserves, and which the ingenuity and value of his engravings unquestionably claim.

COAL TRADE.

The Miner's Journal states that the number of boats which have left that place during the past week, amounts to thirty, while in the same period last year, the number of departures was not less than one hundred and eighteen. This is a great falling off in the exportations from this region, and while the present ruinous system of public policy continues, there can be little hope of a change for the better.

The Washington Telegraph states that in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, after the vote had been taken on the Previous Question, Colonel Crockett rose to order. He had been endeavoring, he said, for a week past, to catch the Speaker's eye. That he was anxious to make a speech, and was prepared to do so, but that he had been prevented twice, by the previous question. He therefore wished to know of the Speaker, if *it would be in order* for him to write out his speech, and publish it as if delivered on the floor.

The Speaker, we believe, made no decision on the point, but as there seemed to be an universal approbation on the part of the House, we hope the Col. will take it as an assent on their part to the intimation given by him. We hope, therefore, soon to see the speech that *was to have been.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We give below the result of the New York charter election, by which it will be seen that the Jackson party have succeeded in electing Mr. Lawrence as Mayor, by a majority of 180 votes, and that the anti-Jackson party have elected seventeen out of thirty Aldermen, giving them a clear majority in regulating the affairs of the city. This, perhaps, may be called a drawn battle, though the anti-Jackson party claim a victory, having in the course of a year reduced the majority of their opponents from 6000 to almost nothing. The contest was unusually severe, and we regret to say, distinguished by disgraceful violence, riots and bloodshed. Several anti-Jackson men were assaulted and severely wounded, and so completely was the peace of the city endangered, that it was found necessary to call out the militia, who were under arms during the whole of one night. The anti-Jackson newspaper offices were guarded by several men, and the compositors worked with loaded muskets within reach, anticipating an assault, as had been threatened. Illegal votes, it is said were polled, and many quiet citizens prevented from voting from a fear of sustaining personal injury. The result, it is supposed, would have been different if this danger had not existed.

MAJORITIES FOR MAYOR.

	Verpl'k.	Lawr'ce.		Verpl'k.	Lawr'ce.
1st Ward,	926		11th do		832
2d do	604		12th do		452
3d do	538		13th do		459
4th do	341		14th do		141
5th do	135		15th do	298	
6th do		312			
7th do		182		2814	2994
8th do	73				2814
9th do		252			
10th do		364	Maj. for Lawr'ce.		180

Anti-Jackson Aldermen.		*Jackson Aldermen.*	
1. John J. Labagh,	876	6. James Ferris,	239
2. Edward Taylor,	612	9. John Bolton,	120
3. James Munroe,	580	10. G. Ostrander,	399
4. H. Van Wageman,	85	11. F. Fickett,	1082
5. R. O. Cornell,	63	12. J. L. Varian,	173
7. Gilbert Hopkins,	84	13. John Lovett,	368
8. Joseph Tucker,	127		
14. W. C. Wales,	492		2381
15. S. M. Stillwell,	304		
	3151		
	2381		
Anti-Jackson maj.	773		

Anti-Jackson Ass. Alder.		*Jackson Assis. Aldermen.*	
1. John J. Boyd,	916	6. James Ballagh,	236
2. R. Holden,	592	7. J. W. Lamb,	23
3. W. S. Johnson,	531	9. S. Delamater,	157
4. S. Sparks,	101	10. S. Purdy,	388
5. R. Smith,	90	11. — Brown,	1072
8. F. A. Tallmadge,	67	12. Isaac Dykeman,	200
14. L. Suydam,	262	13. Alex. Stewart,	444
15. G. W. Bruen,	274		
			2520
	2833		
	2520		
Anti-Jackson maj.	313		

To Readers and Correspondents.

We thank our friend Bancroft for his excellent tale of "Mark Lee," being the first of a series of Border dramas, touching on prominent incidents connected with American history. We have no doubt the series will be properly appreciated by all who have read the "Vendue," and other tales from the untiring pen of our correspondent Mark, and to those who have not experienced that gratification we can safely promise a rich intellectual treat in the proposed articles.

Anonymous obituary notices, either in verse or prose, we cannot insert, unless we have some knowledge of the persons alluded to. In no case can we give place to articles of such a character, unless they are well written.

"J." we cannot oblige.

"R." and "A. B." are inadmissable.

We are pleased that "A subscriber" who writes from Wilmington, withholds his name. The demoralizing and blasphemous sentiments he utters, would disgrace any reader of a newspaper, governed, in the smallest degree, by christian precepts. He may spare himself the trouble of writing again.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 11.—Received from		*Received from*	
G. A. Kirkpatrick,	$3 00	W. B. Brannin, Esq.	3 00
Wm. A. Foster,	2 50	Alex. Irvine, Esq.	10 00
Henry Paxson,	19 80	G. K. Pardee, Esq.	1 00
Wm. Alexander,	2 00	C. J. Burnett, Esq.	4 00
Edw. H. Sparrow,	2 00	O. Hamlin, Esq.	3 00
F. F. Hamilton,	5 00	Seth Maltbee, Esq.	2 00
B. Taylor, Esq.	2 00	Horace Clark, Esq.	1 00
D. Adams, Esq.	2 00	*April 15.*	
O. G. Sweetzer, Esq.	2 00	Melgar Couchman,	5 00
Benj. Nutt, Esq.	2 00	W. Patton, }	5 00
D. W. Nail, Esq.	2 00	Paul Geiger, }	
John Hart, Esq.	12 00	Albert Randolph,	2 00
John Bessonett, Esq.	2 00	John Gilgore, Esq.	5 00
Andrew Marsh, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Dickinson, Esq.	2 00
John W. Trumbull,	42 50	Sam. Smith, Esq.	3 00
Jno. A. Horton,	3 00	Joseph S. Chase, Esq.	2 00
April 12.		S. S. Phelps, Esq.	5 00
Nicholas Patterson,	2 00	S. Snooker, Esq.	2 00
A. Spencer,	2 00	*April 16.*	
Elias Hudson,	2 00	N. B. Knapp,	25 00
L. S. Webb, Esq.	2 00	G. H. Taylor,	1 00
J. Stephens, Esq.	3 00	Charles Davis, Esq.	1 00
S. H. Dodge,	2 00	H. Yerrington, esq.	la. 2 00
Henry Barber,	10 00	E. Davidson, Esq.	2 00
Jonas Taylor, Esq.	5 00	Wm. P. Beatty, Esq.	5 00
H. L. Nichols, Esq.	2 00	R. Flynt, Esq.	2 50
D. Paige, Jr. Esq.	1 00	*April 17.*	
Charles Divine, Esq.	2 00	John Waring,	5 00
David Walton, Esq.	2 00	Alfred A. Valentine,	1 00
A. H. Sample, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Stanton, }	
Thomas Cox, Esq.	2 00	Chas. G. Douglass, }	6 00
Philip Strouse, Esq.	5 00	Chas. Filer, }	
Benj. McKitrick,	1 25	N. Wilson,	1 00
M. Aldrich, Esq.	5 00	Jacob Karch, Esq.	5 00
K. Tyner, Esq.	10 00	Joseph Herbert, Esq.	15 00
April 14.		D. H. Hillyer, Esq.	10 00
Luther Bisbee,	3 00	J. Wright, Esq.	2 00
Benet[illegible] Gough,	2 00	David Jayne, Esq.	12 00
H. P. Fe[illegible]	5 00	J. P. Lewis, Esq.	2 00
A. B. Cammach,	5 00		

LITERARY NOTICES.

CARPENTER'S OWN BOOK.

A work under the above title has just been published by Mr. John W. Woods, Baltimore. It is comprised in three parts, the first containing rules and explanations of practical Geometry, Mouldings, the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders of Architecture with their fronts at large, and treating generally of the various parts of a building, with calculations for the quantity of materials, &c. The second part contains the rules and principles of Perspective, illustrated by drawings of irregular figures, houses, churches, &c., and the third furnishes the rules for Shading, illustrated by a variety of Figures. A dictionary of Architectural names is appended.

The design of the author, Mr. John M. Vanosdel, well known as an architect of much experience—is to furnish a practical manual for the young carpenter, by which a mechanic of ordinary capacity can quickly initiate himself among the masters of this noble science. We need scarcely add, that such a work must prove extensively useful to those for whose aid it is designed.

The Carpenter's Own Book may be obtained in this city, of Mr. T. K. Greenbank, 34 south Third street.

SMILEY'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Twenty second edition.

This is a book which we see with its neat yellow cover, peeping from the satchel of almost every little fellow who skips along our streets on his way to school. It has been generally approved and adopted by our intelligent and judicious teachers in city and country; and consequently has, in the course of a few years, reached its *twenty second* edition, which has been recently published in handsome style by Messrs. Grigg & Elliott.

This new edition is much superior to the former ones, having been greatly improved by the addition of appropriate matter to the text, and many handsome engravings. We think those who have been accustomed to use this work as a manual of Geography, will find it still more convenient and useful in its new form, and better adapted to the instruction of juvenile classes.

A second number of Mr. Edgar's new musical publication, under the title of "*L' Enjouement de la Musique,*" was published yesterday. It contains a favorite and popular selection from one of Rossini's best operas, Semiramide. Ladies who practise at the piano forte, will find in this publication selections of the most approved character.

The Emigrants' Magazine.

A neat pamphlet of twenty pages, with the above title, is published the 1st of every month, by John Wylie, 22 Nassau street, New York. It is edited by A. D. Patterson, and is devoted to the interests of settlers, and of those who propose to settle in the United States, Canada, or Texas. Price one dollar per annum.

Military and Naval Magazine.

The April number of this work has just appeared. It contains a number of interesting and valuable articles, among which are an essay on Dry Rots in ships, and observations on the prevailing currents of the Ocean, with illustrations. The work is designed as a record for every kind of information of importance to the army and navy. Well written literary articles are also given in each number. It is published by Benj. Homans, Esq. Washington city.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

The April number of this valuable work, has just appeared, filled with a variety of articles on general science, manufactures, &c. of deep interest to all engaged in the mechanic arts. The list of American patents for September and November are given in this number.

HELEN—A TALE.

A delightful novel, under the above title, has just been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard. It is from the pen of Miss Maria Edgeworth, an authoress whose works are the theme of admiration with old and young, both in Europe and America. As a novelist, observes an intelligent contemporary, she is one of the most charming of the age, and she finishes her literary career with a pure and undiminished lustre. The pleasure, with which the public receives from this, her latest and last production, is alloyed only by the regret that her career is finished. The pen, which has touched and adorned so many subjects of life, painted, in such lively hues, so many various pictures of society and manners, and illustrated them with the richest humour and the tenderest pathos, teaching useful rules of conduct and great moral lessons by the natural aids of the imagination and the heart, has concluded its labours. The reputation of Miss Edgeworth is now full, and as spotless as it is elevated.

A London critic observes of this work—"If signs of the progress of time were to be sought for in the successive works of a voluminous writer, those of Miss Edgeworth would be the most fallacious. They tell of no change—no age in the authoress; there is no wrinkle in her page. The new novel, "Helen," is quite worthy to rank with our authoress's happiest productions. In every respect it is as vigorous, as fresh, as interesting, as its predecessors. Like them, it is intended to establish sound social morals, illustrated by characters finely drawn, and coloured with great force, and the nicest detail. The sustained spirit and consistency with which the whole is worked up, the cleverness of its dialogues, the freshness of the feeling which frequently breathes through it, are all most admirable."

We are again under obligations to our friend H Perkins, Esq. Chesnut street, for a number of interesting new publications, among which we find the

LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

This work forms the sixty-fifth number of Harper's Family Library, and it is unquestionably one of the most valuable of the series. It has been prepared from the most authentic sources, and the mass of sayings, doings and incidents in the life of this great man, evidences great industry upon the part of the compiler, John Barrow, Esq.

There is much in the history of the founder of the Russian Empire to admire. His sagacity, his sacrifices, his persevering industry and labours, obtained for him the universal love of his people, and it is probable a ruler has never existed more exclusively devoted to the welfare of his subjects. In his life there are many striking and characteristic anecdotes, rendering the volume at once amusing and instructive. It is embellished with a portrait, from that painted by Kneller, when Peter was in England. The volume closes with the following appropriate epitaph:

[TRANSLATION.]
Here lies all that could die
of the immortal
PETER ALEXIOVITZ:
It is most superfluous to add,
Emperor of Russia;
A Title
which, instead of adding to his Glory,
became glorious by his wearing it.
Let Antiquity be dumb,
nor boast her Alexander,
or her Cæsar;
How easy was Victory,
to Leaders, who were followed by Heroes,
and whose Soldiers felt a noble Disdain
to be thought less awake than their Generals.
But He,
who in this Place first knew Rest,
found Subjects base and inactive,
unwarlike,—unlearned,—untractable,
neither covetous of Glory,
nor liberal of Danger;
Creatures with the names of Men,
but with qualities rather brutal than rational.
Yet even These
He polished from their native Ruggedness;
And breaking out, like a new Sun,
to illuminate the Minds of a People,
dispelled their Night of hereditary Darkness;
Till, by Force of his invincible Influence,
He had taught them to conquer
even the Conquerors of Germany!
Other Princes have commanded victorious Armies;
This Commander created them!
Blush, O Art!
At a Hero who owed Thee nothing:
Exult, O Nature!
For Thine was this Prodigy.

VIRGIL.

The Harpers of New, York, have just published numbers eleven and twelve of the classical Family Library, containing the works of Virgil. The Eclogues translated by Wrangham, the Georgics by Southy, and the Æneid by Dryden. A brief biographical sketch of Virgil is prefixed. This edition is probably the neatest that has appeared in an English dress. Of the character of the work we need not speak, except to say that the translations have been highly commended by experienced critics.

A bill to increase the salaries of the Auditor General and State Treasurer of this State, to $1600 dollars each, and to provide for additional clerk hire, has passed both houses. Several members have entered their protest upon the journals.

LAW CASE.

A case of some interest, involving the liability of ferrymen for losses in the transportation of persons and property across water courses, was decided not long since in one of the minor Courts of the state of Indiana. As we have frequently heard dissenting opinions on the points involved in this suit, we give the following synopsis of the case from the Indiana Patriot.

A citizen of Jackson county instituted the action for the recovery of the value of a quantity of goods lost in the Muscattituck river, and the proof as exhibited by the statement of the witnesses who detailed, was substantially—that the plaintiff came in company with another to the ferry of the defendant, to the stream before named, some time in the winter, and made application to cross over. The plaintiff assisted the defendant in adjusting the boat to the shore, and fastened the chain himself, when he proceeded to drive in his wagon, the fore wheels of which having struck the bow of the boat, the chain immediately broke.—The stream being full and the current rapid, the vessel could not be kept ashore, but moving off slowly, afforded only time to disengage the horses; which being done, the waggon was precipitated to the bottom, and the loading all destroyed—it consisting of salt, and such articles as could not be saved.

It was pleaded in defence of the action; 1st, that the plaintiff had agreed to cross at his own risk; 2d, that the accident was the consequence of his own negligence. The first plea the defendant failed to sustain. In support of the second plea the defendant introduced witness to prove that the chain was *apparently* sufficient, and that it had been used for the purpose of a cable for some time previous. The plaintiff rebutted, by showing that the chain was considerably worn, that the break took place in a link where some fire cracks were visible, and that it was too small and insufficient. The court in giving instructions to the jury, said that the circumstance of the breaking of the chain at the time when due caution and care was exercised, was enough to raise the presumption that it was insufficient; and, that the defendant could not shield himself from liability from an *apparent sufficiency*; and that unless the evidence conduced to prove that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff, that they ought to find for him. The jury returned in a few minutes a verdict for the plaintiff for the entire amount of his loss. An appeal was taken by the defendant to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

PORT DEPOSIT, April 11, 1834.

The grand jury this day found a bill against George Stebbing, charged with the murder of Evelina Cunningham. This afternoon he was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." The Court adjourned until Wednesday next, when his trial will come on.—*Port Deposite Central Courant.*

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, April 16, 1834.

MR. ATKINSON: Since my last week's record, the storm of politics seems to have somewhat subsided. We no longer hear the roaring of the thunder, and the flash of the lightning has ceased to irradiate the gloom and darkness. Whether this is the stillness which precedes the storm, whether the howling of the political tornado only slumbers, till some mighty explosion brings its smothered fires into activity, remains to be seen. Certain it is that we are laying on our oars; the members have exhausted themselves, if not their stock of ideas in talking, and the two Houses being at issue, one having blinked the question of the Secretary's reasons, and the other having decided they were *unreasonable*, there seems nothing to be done but to wait; and we have waited to some purpose; it is to the ballot boxes that we must look, as things are, for a change, and they have not disappointed us. The result of the New York election, howbeit claimed by both parties, is yet gratifying to the friends of the Constitution and of the Bank. A tide has set in, which in a few short months has completely turned the tables; that a change should have been made in one city, influencing *six thousand votes* shews, if any thing can shew, that the people do not relish the doings of the Executive, in relation to the Removal of the Deposites. Last winter, when the President issued his proclamation against the nullifiers, he was so popular everywhere, (except in Carolina,) that an almost unanimous vote would have been polled for him, had it been the eve of the election. Is it a feeble tide that now produces such changes? Is it not some woful error that would rouse the people who were but yesterday his strong friends, and make them thus bitter? These are signs of the times which it behoves the Executive to study well; for a President is nobody, and can do nothing without the voice of the people; the ballot boxes will teach a lesson, which future Executives must not fail to profit by; if they wish to put down an institution sanctioned by the public voice, let them do it *in a legal way.*

The debate in the Senate on Wednesday, was of deep interest. Mr. Calhoun delivered a powerful speech, sustaining his motion for the repeal of the Force Bill. This oration was evidence, (if any were wanted,) that Mr. C's mind is of the very highest order. But the Force Bill is not the leading question; that is one which comes home to every bosom. The speaker, notwithstanding the corruscations of intellect he displayed, exhibited clearly the sentiments of a nullifier; he appears to be a true patriot, not to have taken a position in respect to that subject which public opinion will not sanction. Mr. Clay succeeded him very impressively; he did not think the repeal of the bill at present expedient. Mr. Preston followed in favour of the repeal; he wished, he said, to wipe a blot out of the statute book of the country. Mr Forsyth too, spoke on the subject.

The bill was referred to a committee.

In the House, Wednesday was principally spent in debating the General Appropriation Bill, and the amendments proposed; the one by Mr. Adams, to strike out the item of appropriation, for a temporary clerk in the department of State, was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, in the Senate, we had little to interest. Mr. Mangum produced a memorial from the county of Carrol, North Carolina, against the Removal of the Deposites, urging Congress to persevere in its efforts to procure their restoration. The Force Bill was not taken up, the Committee not having made a report. When they do it, maybe the storm will burst out afresh.

In the House, Mr. Burges made a speech in favour of the reduction of the salaries of the public officers. The measures of the Government had greatly enhanced the value of money, and every species of industry, he said, had been depressed by the same means, while the officers appointed by that very government, were reaping the benefits of reduced prices. The salaries, it is too well known, are taxed to meet the expenses of *the party*, whether in subscribing to the Globe or other papers, or in carrying out some scheme of a political club.

Mr. Boon submitted a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on Saturday, the 31st proximo, but the consideration of it was postponed.

Thursday was a day of very great excitement in the District, in consequence of the failure of two more banks, viz:—The Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria. The scenes of private distress these occasion will probably never all be known, but they are many, and the feeling of the distrust of the President's measures is greatly increased. There was a run on the other banks, but they sustained themselves, or it is said, were sustained by the U. S. Bank. The distress will soon bring about the reality of what the President asserted, that there were not six solvent men in the District; but it is easy to answer the question of who made them insolvent. I wonder a more strongly expressed feeling does not break out from all quarters. The failure of the Bank of Washington, is also a bad one.

On Friday, an animated debate arose in the Senate, on the presentation of a memorial from Hamilton County, Ohio, signed by many thousands of all political parties, remonstrating against the Removal of the Deposites. Mr. Ewing in presenting it, spoke most emphatically, portraying the enormous losses the citizens of Ohio were sustaining; this distress was increasing, he said, except in Cincinnati, were gloom and consternation prevailed. The produce shipped to the eastward had so declined in price, that the bills drawn on the strength of its former value would be protested. The money borrowed from eastern capitalists to carry on the great Internal Improvement of the State was enormous, and it would now be impossible to pay the interest on it. Property had already fallen more than one third in value. A resolution originally offered by Mr. Clay now came up, to order the Secretary of the Senate, to cause to be ascertained and reported to the Senate, the aggregate numbers of all who have presented petitions, memorials, &c. to the Senate, for, or against the Executive measure of the Removal of the Deposites, distinguishing the number to each petition, and specifying the place from which each emanated! This will be a very pleasing document to preserve. It it is printed I will send you a copy. Mr. Poindexter now moved, that the Senate take up the subject of reprinting 1000 copies of the Journal of the old Congress; before it was decided on, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Mardis's resolution on retaining the Deposites in the State Banks coming up again, Mr. Corwin spoke in opposition, but had not concluded, when the special order for the second hour was, the consideration of the bill providing remuneration for property lost during the last war, but Mr. Polk almost insisted that the appropriation bill should be resumed, but this was refused, so the speech-making was resumed, and the House adjourned.

You will see in the National Intelligencer of Saturday about eighteen columns of a speech of Mr. Adams' not delivered in consequence as he says in the preface of his being prevented from addressing the House, by an agreement concerted by his political opponents *out of the House*, that the previous question should be moved! In this speech he pays a just compliment to the President and Directors of the Bank, and makes the charge of corruption recoil on its opponents. It is a powerful production.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. Corwin resumed his speech on Mardis' resolution, and at its close offered an amendment declaring the reasons of the Secretary to be insufficient, Mr. Clay of Alabama to quash it, moved that it be laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called for, Mr. M'Kennan said he thought he had the floor as soon as Mr. Clay, and appealed to his courtesy to allow him to speak, but Mr. Clay declined, and Mr. Carr moved a call of the House. On this question one of the members demanded the yeas and nays, when it appeared that the call of the House was ordered, and it was so proceeding when the hour expired, and the subject laid over.

The news from Virginia to day has been very satisfactory to the friends of the constitution. In Prince William county, Mr. Williams, a thorough going anti-Van Burenite has been elected, in opposition to a strong Jackson candidate. This added to the defeat in New York give the strongest hope, nay almost a positive certainty that the friends of good order must and will prevail, and that very shortly. The facts of the New York election have prostrated the enemies of the bank, and Mr. Van Buren himself looks mightily chop fallen, as he has good reason to.

On Monday Mr. Clay gave the Vice President one of the hardest pills he has swallowed this season. When the Journal of Saturday had been read, Mr. C. presented memorials from Troy and Schenectady, which gave him an opportunity to allude to the elections of the state. After some remarks on the events of the last half year, the acts of the Executive in not submitting the appointment of Secretaries, though the Senate had been in session four months, he went on to show that the violent hand laid on the constitution was now shown to be unpopular by the recent result in the city of New York, which was a just cause of triumph to every patriot bosom; backed by 3500 office holders, who had every thing at stake, the result now ascertained of such a great change was hailed as the voice and judgment of American citizens upon the acts of their rulers. He then made a thrust at Mr. Van Buren which he will not forget to the latest day. Looking him full in the face, which was red and in confusion, he congratulated him most heartily and cordially, upon the glorious result, which announces the disenthralment of our abused citizens from the misrule of men *no longer to be feared!* "Sir," said he "I am sure your patriotic spirit, responds to mine at this glorious intelligence, that must have surprised as much as it delighted you!" The earnestness of his manner, the sparkling eye with which this was pronounced, electrified the whole Senate and Mr. Van Buren was completely abashed. It was indeed a hard thrust.

In the course of Mr. Clay's remarks, he said, it had come to his ear that the General Government had lost 30,000 dollars of their money, by the failure of the Bank of Alexandria, as well as 20,000 of the navy pension fund by the broken Bank of Washington, and moreover, that the people were now entirely ignorant were the public money was, and indeed whether there was any or not! He made an address to the members of the Senate before closing, and hoped they would remain firm to the country through the present crisis of distress, till the Constitution was restored to its vigor. The Senate, he said, was a burning and shining light to the country, a beacon to the way worn mariner, and but for it, the ship of state would long since have gone to the bottom. He had still strong hopes that the House of Representatives would change their course, and concur in some step to restore confidence and prosperity.

No one ever attempted to reply to Mr. Clay. Like the *sanc* bill was much distressed; he wriggled and twisted so that every one was in a titter; his neighbor Mr. Wright looked as if he had swallowed a dose of bad Castor Oil, and could not be brought to reply. In fact the party is routed horse, foot and dragoons.

The scenes of distress here are increasing! the Patriotic bank has just broken and I am informed when the President rode out the other day he was met with open execrations by the poor who have been thrown out of employment. Stores are shutting up in this place and people are leaving it, some in disgust of the government and some because they are ruined by the failure of these banks. We all lose something—I have myself some of their worthless bills, and it is whispered the President has a good many in his breeches pocket, but this I do not believe, as it is a well known fact that the deals with the Bank of the United States for greater security. I have just seen one of your citizens who passed through Baltimore yesterday on his way here; he says you know nothing of the distress yet—that in Baltimore business is completely paralyzed; people are sitting at the front doors whittling sticks or beating the tattoo on the window. Depend on it the citizens of this recently happy union will not stand it much longer. Mr Van Buren is frightened, and is said to be caucusing to find some remedy which will make him popular.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Binney presented a memorial signed by about 500 farmers &c. of Union county, Pa. asking immediate action from Congress to the prosperity they enjoyed six months ago! Mr. B. made a very happy speech, and a debate arose on the subject of Mr. McKim's case, which would not much interest the public. Mr. Adams spoke for some time and the house adjourned.

No business was transacted in either House on Tuesday in consequence of the death of the Hon. L. P. DENNIS, a member from Maryland. An eulogium was pronounced on him in each hall and an adjournment moved and carried

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY.—In the House of Representatives of this state, not long since, during the consideration of a bill to charter a turnpike road in Bedford county, a motion was made to allow *wedding parties* to travel toll free. Another was made to insert '*antimasonic*' before wedding. Another was then made further to amend by inserting, "and *masonic processions*, when they parade with their *shirt flaps out*." The latter came so *pat* that it raised a general shout of laughter, and all passed off in good humor.

During the late severe thunder storm that passed over Norfolk, Va. the maintopmast of the U. S. ship John Adams, lying at the wharf of the Navy Yard, at Gosport, was struck with lightning. The electric fluid descended the top and main mast to the kelson, splitting and shivering the mast, and then ascended and passed out of one of the gangway ports, setting fire to the ship, which, however, was extinguished before any severe damage had been sustained.

During the same storm several persons were knocked down and rendered insensible for a long time, by a heavy explosion in the air.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Pendleton District, S. C. closed its sitting on the 1st inst. Judge Evans, presiding. The only case tried, the result of which was important, was the State vs. Moses Groom, charged with inveigling, stealing and carrying away a negro slave, the property of the estate of Col. John Taylor, deceased. Of this crime he was convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 6th July next. The Jury, however recommended him to the clemency of the Executive.

From the Boston Journal we learn that a serious accident occurred on the Worcester rail-road on Friday last. As the locomotive was returning from Newton, with a train of passenger cars, when near the Four Corners, H. H. Fuller, Esq and lady, of Boston, attempted to cross the track with a horse and chaise, in advance of the Locomotive. Mr. Fuller, it appears, was not aware of the proximity of the Engine, and unfortunately crossed the track at the moment the Engine approached, without perceiving it. The consequence may be anticipated. The Locomotive struck the wheel of the chaise, shattered and overturned it. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are considerably injured, but we are happy to learn, not dangerously.

Mr. Clayton, of Kentucky, has submitted a proposition to the House of Representatives, that the President be requested to submit to the House, a plan for a Bank of the United States, consistent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, and which may be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, on the reserved rights of the States, and comprising all the advantages, without being subject to the objections to which the present Bank of the United States is liable in his judgment.

PIRATES.

Capt. Bennett, of ship Land in Packet, at New Bedford, spoke March 3, off Ascension Island, the British ship Carlisle, from W. coast of Africa, having on board nineteen pirates. On the African coast the Carlisle boarded a suspicious armed vessel, abandoned, which blew up and killed one of her officers and men. She is supposed to have been the vessel belonging to the pirates, who were taken on shore. She is also ascertained to have been the same which robbed the brig Mexican, of Salem, sometime since, of $25,000 in specie. The pirates were Portuguese and Spanish.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Jupiter, thirty six days from Liberia, letters have been received from Rev. R. Spalding, Secretary of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, communicating tidings of the death of Mrs. Wright, wife of one of the Missionaries, after an illness of nine days. Also of the death of Mr. Savage, the young gentleman sent out last year by the Presbyterian Church.

Among the passengers in the Jupiter, are two African princes by the names of Charles Lavally and John Groway. The Liberia Herald of the 25th February, notices that a party of twenty men, under the guidance of Dr. Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, had left that place, for the purpose of forming a new settlement at Cape Palmas. Two extensive buildings were erecting for the reception of new emigrants, and it was proposed to erect a light on Cape Mensurado, for the benefit of the rising commerce. The foundation of a new Presbyterian church had been laid, and we perceive many other evidences of apparent comfort and prosperity.

DUBLIN COURT OF EXCHEQUER, SATURDAY.—A FEMALE LAWYER.—M. Martley, K. C., applied to the Court in a case in which a Mrs. Reynolds was concerned, when, to the surprise of the Court, the lady stood up and addressed their Lordships, and produced such an impression upon them by her very clear statement that Mr. Martley's motion was refused. The lady subsequently applied that Mr. Martley's motion might be discharged with costs!

MORE BROKEN BANKS

Since our last publication, official information has been received of the failure of no less than four banks, all located in the District of Columbia. They are—the Bank of Alexandria, the Patriotic Bank, the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Washington. All have fallen under the blow aimed at the currency of the country, in the destruction of the Bank of the United States. Other banks in the District of Columbia, it is said, are shivering. The Washington Corporation notes are subject to ten per cent. discount in this city, and we are not aware of their being redeemed for less than five per cent. in the city of Washington.

Rumours of the failure of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, and branches, the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, and of the Harrisburg Bank, were rife in this city on Thursday last. Such is the general want of confidence in most of the country banks, that their notes are passed with great difficulty.

THE FESTIVAL.

We are requested to state that the jubilee in honor of the late triumph of the Whigs of New York, will take place at Powelton on Tuesday next, 22d instant, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. The proposed arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and it is supposed that several thousand persons will participate in the festivities.

Death of a Member of Congress.

It is our painful duty to announce, says the National Intelligencer, the decease of the Hon. LITTLETON P. DENNIS, a highly respectable and most estimable Representative in Congress, from the State of Maryland. He expired on Monday afternoon, at his lodgings in Washington city, after an illness of six or seven days.

Trial for Mutiny.

A case of mutiny was tried in New York, on Monday, before Judge Thompson, which resulted, as we learn by the Standard of that city, in the conviction of Nicholas Lambert and George Overton, two of the persons accused. The prisoners were tried for a revolt on board the bark Helen, Capt. Botman, in February last, in which three others were concerned. While the vessel was leaving Liverpool on her passage to New York, under tow of a steamer, some dispute arose between the mate and the prisoners, they refusing to do duty; whereupon they were ordered up by the mate and made resistance. The mate snapping a pistol at one of them, he drew a knife from his pocket and attempted to stab the former, when the captain interfered and ordered the prisoners on board of the steamer, which was then about to leave the vessel,—upon which three others expressed their determination to leave the ship in case the two former should be sent on shore. The captain from motives of prudence desisted from his purpose, and upon his arrival here complained to Mr. Waddle, the U. S. Marshall, who caused them to be arrested and committed to prison.

We notice in a late Jamaica paper, some regulations relating to a new system of labour about to be introduced in that place. All hands are required to work from 6 o'clock in the morning, till 6 at night, allowing one hour for breakfast, and two for dinner for 4 days, and till half past ten o'clock, on Fridays. In field work the negroes formerly worked on an average from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 7 in the evening. They therefore gain an hour each day by the change.

An act of the last session of the Virginia Legislature created a Board of Revisors to prepare a criminal code for the Commonwealth. They are directed to report to the next General Assembly a specification of the existing offences against the Commonwealth, and a new system of punishments and penalties, graduating and equalising them. They are further required to report "distinctly and plainly" upon the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.—The Board consists of the following eminent men:—Chapman Johnson, Judge Brockenbrough, Attorney General Robertson, and R. Stanard, Esq.

FROM SPAIN.

By the brig Rome, Capt. Davis, arrived at New York from Bordeaux, from which place she sailed on the 16th inst. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Spanish papers to the 6th of March. Madrid was tranquil and political excitement quieted. The Northern provinces, on the contrary, were in a great state of commotion, and the Carlists party strong. There had been various skirmishes, and 8 or 10 killed and many arrested.

The Queen had left Madrid for Aranguez, and the former accounts of the success of her troops, in capturing, at Onati, 120 prisoners, 300 guns, besides a squadron of mules and munitions of war, is confirmed.

Tolosa and Villafranca are occupied by the troops of El Pastor. A courier from Paris had been assassinated by the insurgents, near Bedous, and Col. Lorenzo had captured a large body of them at Aspeitia.

Appointments by the Governor.

PETER HAY, Esq. Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Robert Wharton, Esq. deceased.

JOHN M. CANNON, Esq. Alderman of the County of Philadelphia, in the room of Peter Hay, Esq. appointed an Alderman of the city.

Appointment by the Canal Commissioners.

Col. Joshua B. Calvin, of Bucks co., to be supervisor of the upper section of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, in the room of John Forman, removed.

A letter received from Baltimore, and dated the 12th instant, says—"The Bank of Alexandria, and the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown, have stopped payment, and I advise you not to take any of their notes. It is not to be wondered at, when banks break, that shop-keepers should be obliged to become bankrupts."

On this subject, a letter from Washington, of the above date, says: "I have just a moment to inform you of the failure of two more banks—the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria. More will follow. There is a very bad feeling here in consequence—so many families have lost their means—so many orphans impoverished—so many widows ruined—that an universal feeling of disgust to the President and Mr. Van Buren, is breaking out;—all confidence is at an end—angry expressions and threats are heard everywhere amongst the people, and I am afraid there may something occur of an unpleasant nature. The distress is no longer an affair of abstraction—it has become a sad reality."

THE LEECH FISHERY.—In a letter from a French Physician.—"The country about La Brenne is perhaps the most uninteresting in France. The people are miserable looking, the cattle wretched, the fish just as bad—but the leeches are admirable. If ever you pass through La Brenne, you will see a man, pale and straight haired, with a woollen cap on his head, and his legs and arms naked; he walks along the borders of a marsh, among the spots left dry by the surrounding waters, but particularly wherever the vegetation seems to preserve the subjacent soil undisturbed; this man is a leech fisher. To see him from a distance—his wo-begone aspect—his hollow eyes—his livid lips—his singular gestures—you would take him for a patient who had left his sick bed in a fit of delirium. If you observe him every now and then raising his legs and examining them one after the other, you might suppose him a fool, but he is an intelligent leech fisher. The leeches attach themselves to his legs and feet as he moves among their haunts; he feels their presence from their bite, and gathers them as they cluster about the roots of the bulrushes and sea weeds, or beneath the stones covered with green and glory moss. Some repose on the mud, while others swim about, but so slowly, that they are easily gathered with the hand. In a favourable season it is possible, in the course of three or four hours, to show 10 or 12 dozen of them in the little bag which the gatherer carries on his shoulder. Sometimes you will see the leech fisher armed with a kind of spear or harpoon, with which he deposits pieces of decayed animal matter in places frequented by the leeches; they soon gather round the prey, and are presently themselves gathered into a little vessel half full of water. Such is the leech fishery in spring. In summer, the leeches retire into deeper water, and the fishers have then to strip themselves naked, and walk immersed up to the chin. Some of them have little rafts to go upon; these rafts are made of twigs and rushes, and it is not easy matter to propel them among the weeds and aquatic plants. At this season, too, the supply in the pools is scanty; the fisher can only take the few that swim within his reach, or those that get entangled in the structure of his raft. It is a horrid trade, in whatever way it is carried on. The leech gatherer is constantly more or less in the water, breathing fog, and mist, and fetid odours from the marsh; he is often attacked with ague, catarrhs, and rheumatism. Some indulge in strong liquors to keep off the noxious influence, but they pay for it in the end by disorders of other kinds. But with all its forbidding peculiarities, the leech fishery gives employment to many hands. Let the terms, cons, it is also lucrative. Besides supplying all the neighbouring *pharmaciens*, great quantities are exported, and there are regular traders engaged for the purpose. Henri Chattat is one of those persons; and an important personage he is when he comes to Mezeray, or its vicinity. In several places quite a *fete*; all are eager to greet him. Among the interesting particulars which I gathered in La Brenne relative to the leech trade, I may mention the following:—One of the traders—what with his own fishing and that of his children, and what with his acquisitions from the carriers, who sell quantities *second hand*, was enabled to hoard up 17,500 leeches in the course of a few months; he kept them deposited in a place where, in one night, they all became frozen *en masse*. But the frost does not immediately kill them, they may generally be thawed into life again. They easily, indeed, bear very hard usage. I am told by one of the carriers, that he can pack them as closely as he pleases in the moist sack which he ties behind his saddle, and sometimes he stows his cloak and boots on top of the sack. The trader buys his leeches *pele mele*, big and little, green and black—all the same; but he afterwards sorts them for the market. Those are generally accounted the best which are of green ground, with yellow stripes along the body.—*Gazette des Hopitaux.—New Medical Gazette.*

CONSUMMATE AUDACITY.—On the 4th inst. the diligence which runs from Carpentras to Avignon was, soon after its departure at 5 o'clock in the morning, stopped by a single footpad, armed with a gun, who compelled all the passengers [13 in number] to alight, and having robbed them of their money, ordered them to walk on towards Monteux. One of the travellers, however, contrived to escape across the field with a bag containing 3000f. and a lady, who had 100f. in a basket, managed to take the money out and conceal it under her cloak, and thus got off with the loss of her basket only. The robber, after all, did not get more than 100f. This is certainly the most extraordinary robbery that has been committed since that of poor Major Sturgeon and his friends, in Foote's wellknown farce. This footpad, on the present occasion, almost merited the small sum he got for his intrepidity.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

INCENDIARIES DISCOVERED BY MEANS OF BLOOD HOUNDS.—The old method of tracing the perpetrators of crime was, a short time since, revived in Oxfordshire. The Duke of Marlborough has, in addition to the famous Blenheim spaniel, retained unimpaired the breed of the old English blood hound. The Duke's steward, who has the care of these animals, had occasion to visit the place at the fire of Mr. Rangley's, of Woodstock, one of the Duke's tenants. The Steward was one of the first on the spot, and observed some fresh footsteps, he therefore tracked their direction and summoned his co-director. The hound was no sooner put on the footsteps than he opened his deep-toned note, and traced, with wonderful exactness, every winding attempt to delude his eager pursuit, until he reached a previously mentioned cottage. The door was opened, but no man was found, however, the mountable pursuer was not to be thus deluded, for, rushing out in the direction of the fire, he become more anxious at every step, until he seized one of a group going to assist (and, as he afterwards proved, the one most busied in abuse of the incendiary), to his no small astonishment. The man was thunder-struck at his discovery, and soon confessed that he was the perpetrator of the diabolical act.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Hearing and Eye-Sight Restored.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Dr. Franklin, "That whatever hath a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published and made known to those in need," therefore be pleased to publish the following, which will make known what will lessen the sum of human misery.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Monmouthville, Susquehanna co. Pa. Feb. 20, 1834.

Dear Sir—Allow me the liberty of trespassing on your indulgence for a few moments. I wish you to forward me medicine without any delay, for curing deafness and restoring the eye-sight.

The gentleman affected, who wishes the medicine, is 73 years old, much infirm, and has been troubled with deafness four or five years.

The efficacy of your medicine having been fairly tested in this vicinity, by James Chandler, (my father) and Ash. [illegible], and having proved a sovereign remedy, consequently it stands eminently high with all our neighbors that are acquainted with the circumstances of the cures of the cases above stated.

I forward you five dollars, which you will please to acknowledge.

C. CHANDLER, Jr.

Lenox Post Office, Susquehanna co. Pa.

To Dr. D. L. Green, Bethlehem, Northampton co. Pa.

The editor will consider it as not improper to state, for the information of those in need, that at No. 72 North Third street, between Cherry and Race streets, is a person who was entirely deaf—could not hear a word of the preacher when in church—and got hearing restored through the blessing of Providence, by the same medical man who restored the hearing of Mr. Chandler and of Mr. Plumer.

☞ We will further suggest, that in return for the customary $5 fee, to send enough of the remedy for two or three persons, to be given to the poor, so that they, as well as the rich, may partake of its blessing. This can be no object to the Doctor in a pecuniary point of view, as he is a man of wealth and having no family to maintain. ap 19—1t

ALMANACK.				
1834. APRIL.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
19 SATURDAY,	5 22	6 38	10 44	
20 SUNDAY,	5 21	6 39	11 29	D. H. M.
21 MONDAY,	5 20	6 40	12 24	
22 TUESDAY,	5 19	6 41	1 19	
23 WEDNESDAY,	5 17	6 43	2 2	New 8 11 54
24 THURSDAY,	5 16	6 44	2 46	First 16 1 41
25 FRIDAY,	5 15	6 45	3 40	Full 23 9 44
26 SATURDAY,	5 14	6 46	4 38	Last 30 11 30

SAVING FUND SOCIETY.—The Northern Liberties, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society is open for deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 7 o'clock, P. M. until 9, at their office, No. 330 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Starr, CHARLES D. HENRY, M. D. of Haddonfield, New Jersey, to Miss MARIA MERILL, of Knight's Point.

At Parsippany, April 1st, by the Rev. J. J. Matthias, the Rev. JAMES H. MCFARLAND, of the Philadelphia conference, to CAROLINE, daughter of Royal Hopkins, Esq. of the former place.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Robt. Graham, HENRY L. AITKEN, M. D. to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of William D. Eves, all of New London Cross Roads, Chester County, Pa.

By the Rev. Wm. Cooper, April 10th, Mr. HENRY PEW, to Mrs. MARY A. HOGG, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 6th ult. by the Rev. Edward McCarthy, Mr. THOMAS BRANNAN, to Miss ELIZA DONALD, both of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES LOUGHREN, to Miss SARAH CAMPBELL, both of this city.

At West Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Levi Tucker, Mr. DAVID CARL, of Haddington, to Miss MARY NELSON, of the same place.

At the same place, by the same, on the 6th inst. Mr. CHARLES DEAL, of Kensington, to Miss MARY A. HAMILTON, of West Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. LEWIS PENNELL, of Delaware co. Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH EMMONS, of the same.

On the 20th Feb. last, by the Rev. Peter Wolle, Mr. CHARLES EVERETT, to Miss ELIZABETH R. EVANS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by Bishop Andrews, Mr. JOHN OWEN, of Swedesborough, to Miss ROSANNA MORAN.

On the 20th February, at Fort Towson, West Choctaw Nation, by the Rev. Alfred Wright, Missionary, Lieut. HENRY BAINBRIDGE, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARY SANDFORD, daughter of Alexander Sandford, Esq. of Baltimore.

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, WILLIAM M. DUBREE, to Miss SUSAN T. daughter of Daniel Smith, all of this city.

DEATHS.

On Friday evening, the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, aged 21 years.

On Friday morning, the 11th inst. aged 37 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of John Stancliffe.

On Friday afternoon, 11th inst. after a severe illness, KEZIA ANNA, in the 6th year of her age, daughter of Seth Holt.

On Wednesday evening last, after a severe illness, THOMAS GUIREY, son of the late Mr. Daniel Guirey, of Moyamensing.

On 5th day, the 10th inst. in the 79th year of his age, JOHN LANCASTER, of this city.

On the morning of the 10th inst. Mrs. SARAH STOEVER, wife of Frederick Stoever, in the 47th year of her age.

On Saturday afternoon, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES DURALL, formerly of Petersburg, Va.

On Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. of a lingering disease, Mr. RICHARD TOMKINSON, in the 70th year of his age.

On Friday, the 11th inst. in the 87th year of her age, JANE NORTH.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. in the 81st year of her age, REBECCA, widow of the late Joseph Haskell, Esq.

On Saturday evening, April 12th, at her mother's residence in this city, FRANCES, wife of Henry McIlvaine, Esq. of Burlington, N. J.

On the morning of the 12th inst. JOHN GUSTAVUS, infant son of Edward Bedlock.

On Sunday morning, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE LANG.

On the 5th inst. after a lingering illness, in the 41st year of her age, SARAH, wife of John Brewer, of Kensington.

On Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM KELSEY.

On Saturday morning, the 12th inst. at the residence of John Prentice, Esq. Blockley, SARAH ANN ARMAT, in the 35th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. Armat.

On the morning of the 13th inst. FREDERICK WILLIAM FOSET, in the 80th year of his age, a Soldier of the Revolution.

At Norfolk, on the 13th inst. the Hon. ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Judge of the Chancery District Court, for the first circuit in the first district of Virginia, in the 60th year of his age.

On Tuesday 15th inst. of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM SCHREINER, Bookbinder, in the 41st year of his age.

On the morning of the 12th inst. suddenly, Wm. HENRY WISNER.

On the morning of the 11th inst. at his residence at Meadow Farm, Burlington county, New Jersey, JOSEPH N. HOSKIN, in the 58th year of his age.

Through life he sustained a reputation of the most firm and unbending integrity of character. An honest man's the noblest work of God.

There were 57 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—[illegible] of which were adults and 26 children. By consumption 11, small pox 5—16 under one year of age—5 were from the Almshouse, and 7 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 115 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 12th inst. viz: 31 men, 19 women, 44 boys, and 21 girls. Of whom 31 were of the age of one year and under. Diseases, consumption, 17; convulsions, 10; dropsy, 5; fever, scarlet, 10; measles, 5; old age, 3; [illegible] &c.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 15, stillborn 2. Diseases consumption 11, &c.

Carpet Manufactory.

No. 10 North Third street, next door to the City museum, Phila. Philadelphia, where Carpetings are made to order in every pattern, in the handsomest style. Also ready made carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The subscriber also informs the public in general, that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality.

JOSEPH SWARTZ.

ap 5—3m

Healing the Sick.

"Whatever has a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery ought to be published, and made known to the distressed and sick."—*Extract from Dr. Franklin's Works.*

FRIEND PRINTER—Complying in sentiment with the illustrious sage, your unchangeable and patriotic philosophic ancestor, know, from time to time, thy columns a[illegible], with testimonies, that which will "lessen the sum of human misery" [illegible] through the medium of yours, as being one of the most ancient and one of liberal views.

Now, according to the plan adopted, and with the agreeable testimony of an applicant, who, through the blessing of a kind Providence, was restored to health and hearing, I send for publication the following letter, which without farther, being according to the spirit of Franklin, that which will "lessen the sum of human misery."

DANIEL L. GREEN.

Bethlehem, State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 10th, 1833.

THE LETTER.

From Daniel Davis, of Salem county, State of New Jersey.

Respected Friend—I may inform thee that I have taken nearly all the medicine that thee sent me, about about ceasing to take it two days, and I feel that I have received much, if any, be not as yet; and I believe that I have used nearly according to the directions; and I think that there can be any thing further done, I should wish thee to inform me, as I still think I can be cured.

There is a neighbour of mine, by name Edward Pease, who was more hard of hearing than I am, and who has been cured by thy medicine and advice, which makes me still feel in hopes. Please write soon, and I remain thy affectionate friend,

DANIEL DAVIS.

Salem county, state of New Jersey, 6th month, 8th, 1833.

To Doctor Green.

N. B. It may not be improper to state that our neighbours have much confidence in thy mode and principle of restoring hearing and eyesight.

Twelve years since, I consulted when friend Pease informed them that the remedy was not to be in bad, free of [illegible].

That it was not to be cut into the outer ear or compounded, or injury nor harm could happen to them. Yet that the remedy was to be taken inwardly, was pleasant to take, and gave health and strength to the whole nervous system. And that, according to the plan of giving help, people can live as usual. This knowledge gave much satisfaction. And in conclusion I will say, that I think it would be a good plan to send accordingly, a sufficiency of the remedy for two persons, for the five dollars, as often there are two, even neighbours, in all places, who are anxious to have some and are not yet fit.

DANIEL DAVIS.

The editor will consider it necessary to state, that, so there are several towns named Bethlehem—the one in which the Doctor resides, is in Northampton county, Pa. a place famed for its female seminary and boarding schools, and a place much resorted to on account of its healthy situation.

Letters addressed to him, will be promptly attended to, at the Sun Hotel, that extensive and well conditioned house, so satisfactorily conducted by Mr. George Allerson. ap 19-1t

Tudor's Cuba and Mexico.

WALDIE'S Select Circulating Library, of the present week commences "A Narrative of a Tour in Mexico, and of an Excursion to Cuba, in a series of Letters written in the year 1831—32. By Henry Tudor, Esq. Barrister at Law."

CONTENTS.

Departure from New Orleans for the West Indies; Gulf of Mexico; arrive at Cuba, and full description of the manners and customs of the inhabitants; proceed to Sisal, in Mexico; Campeche; Vera Cruz; Journey to the City of Mexico; a residence there with an account of its condition, manners and customs, &c.

This work is rendered valuable from the circumstance of its being the only record of Travels in Mexico since that by Mr. Ward in 1825, as well as from its copious information, and lively style. It will be concluded next week, and will be followed by a new novel.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover of the Library, contains extensive extracts from the autobiography of *James Hogg*, the Ettrick Shepherd, and notices of the following books.—Prackenridge's Recollections, celebrated Speeches of Chatham, Burke and Erskine; Cunningham's Lives of eminent Painters; Frank Orby, Life of Grant Thorburn; Life of Thomas Eddy, Life of Dr. Stoughton; Memoirs of Pictorial Society of Pennsylvania; Journal of a Residence in Scotland, &c.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE,
6 north Eighth street

ap 19-1t

JUST PUBLISHED,

Atkinson's Casket,

FOR APRIL, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS!

A beautiful Portrait of Lord Byron; Gallery of Algalty, Simplon Road; Remains of the Temple of Concord; Music—"Take heed! whisper low!" the celebrated Barcarolle, from Masaniello.

CONTENTS.

Lord Byron; energy; Allen B'Tayne; Mountain Zoology; Reflections in the Prison; Incendiary; Ball on board the frigate United States; Unpublished Letters of Robert Burns; Fanny's Fiddle; The Printer and the Author; Anne Boleyn; Death of Cleora; Marshal Ney; Death of Mohammed; Feasts of the Ancients; Anger; Courage and Fidelity of a Dog; Gallery of Algalty; energy; Temple of Concord; The Merchant's Life; Autobiography of M. Lewis; Roaming; Connecting Circles; The Fight of Hell Kettle; Memoirs of a New Member; The Adventurous Boy; Peter Klaus, a German Tale; Childhood; Washington; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

The Seaman's Grave; What I'd Be; The Wishing Gate; The Shepherd's Evening; Remembrances of an Old Man; The Deep Blue Sea; Woman, Love Me!; The Trumpeter of Zion; We have Loved and Lived together; Over the Way; Humorous Poetry.

Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders soon, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for.—Small notes of solvent banks will be received in payment.

Address (post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States. A few copies of the Casket for 1829, '30, '31, '32 and '33, containing an extensive variety of plates, all bound, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at the office. ap 5—tf

To Let,

THE STORE and DWELLING, No. 465 North Second street, opposite the Jersey Market. Any person desirous of an eligible stand for business is invited to view the premises. mar 8—tf

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

BOOK OF NATURE.

THE first volume of the "BOOK OF NATURE" will close with the next (May) number. The work has involved a heavy expenditure, but the publisher is provided in being able to state, that the liberal patronage he has received, has enabled him to continue the work in the superior style of workmanship which distinguished the first number.

The second volume will begin the work in autumn. The first number of which will be out on the first of July, leaving an interval of one month, in order to enable subscribers to forward payment in advance—a course indispensably necessary to enable the publisher to meet the heavy expenses of the work. In no instance will the work be forwarded, except to persons paying subscribers, the price being so low as to allow no per centage for bad debts or protracted credit.

Some few subscribers to the present volume have not been credited on returns to our branch of agents; in all such cases the publisher will be obliged to continue receiving the cost of both volumes at or before The Delivery is refunded.

Booksellers can now be served with a complete set of copies of the work may feel to be interested in these volumes. The price of the first volume, to non-subscribers, will be *eight dollars*. The price of the work when completed, may be increased, but cannot be reduced.

The April number of the Book of Nature is now published, embellished with ten quarto copperplate engravings, viz:

Plate 100. Quadrupeds. American Bear, Polar Bear, Wolverene or Glutton, Tiger.

101. Ornithology. Wattled Bee Eater, New Zealand Bee Eater, Cape Bee Eater, Abyssinian Bee Eater, Bird-lined Bee Eater.

102. Ornithology. American [illegible], Oyster Catcher, Prenicorn, [illegible].

103. Ichthyology. [illegible].

104. Ichthyology. [illegible].

105. Entomology. Various specimens of insects of the order Hemiptera. [illegible].

106. Entomology. Several specimens of insects of the order Diptera.

107. Various. Three specimens of the order Mollusca; Middle Cattle Fish, and Eight-armed Cattle Fish.

108. Conchology. Seven specimens of Shells, of the genus Helix.

109. Fossils. Several specimens of Extraneous Fossils.

april 5—tf

S. C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Matting and Carpeting.

JUST received by the subscriber, a handsome assortment of 4-4 and 6-4 Canton check matting, 4-4 and 6-4 [illegible] Spanish do. Also, Ingrain and Venetian and Rag Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, wholesale and retail.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
No. 97 Market st. 3 doors below Second.

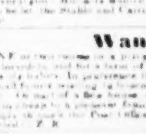
april 5—2m

At Private Sale.

A SMALL Farm, situated in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Pa. seven miles from the city, on the Limekiln Road, containing 36 acres and upwards, if required, six acres of which are wood land.

For conditions apply to C. McIntire, by addressing a note to this office (post paid). ap 19—6t*

Mrs. S. Chambers,



No. 416 Chesnut Street, third house above Ninth, south side, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has on hand, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of PARISIAN MILLINERY, of the newest and most approved style and fashion, received by the last Packets.

Also on hand a large assortment of splendid French and Tuscan Straw Hats and very superior French Flowers. With other articles too numerous to particularize.

Merchants furnished with the above on the best terms.

Several good Milliners wanted.

To be let, the Stable and Carriage House of No. 2164 Chesnut street. ap 19—4t*

Wanted.

ONE or two rooms in a private family where there are no boarders, and for a term of years, by a single gentleman of steady habits. In preference the city, between 5th and 10th. A small family wishing to lessen their rent, will find it convenient. On part of a fine house, except two rooms, will be let by him cheap to a genteel family.

Apply through the Post Office by a note, with particulars (Post paid) F. K. ap 19—1t*

Important to Carpenters, &c.

THE subscriber has just received the Carpenter's Own Book, or, The Young Man's Self Instructor, in three parts.

Part 1. Containing Practical Geometry, Mouldings; the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, with their parts at large; Sections, Framing of Covering Domes, Roofs, Groin Arches, of Doors and Inside Finish generally, on Brick Work, on [illegible], on Plastering, on Stairs, on Plans and Elevations, with Calculations for the Quantity of Materials for a Building.

Part 2. Containing the Rules and Principles of Perspective, illustrated by Drawings of Irregular Figures, Houses, Churches &c.

Part 3. Containing the Rules for Shading, illustrated by a variety of Figures.

To which will be added, a Complete Dictionary of Architectural Names, with an explanation of the technical terms used in Building.

The whole work will contain 68 neatly finished copper plate engravings.

Price 37 cents per number—will be complete in 10 numbers. Edited and published by JOHN M. VANOSDEL, Architect and Practical Builder, Baltimore.

Orders thankfully received by T. K. GREENBANK, 34 S. Third street, above Chesnut.

ap 19—1t

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. nov 9—tf

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

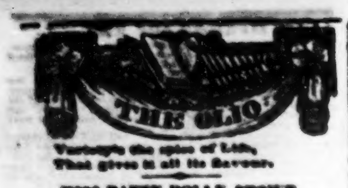
At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the City or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL continues above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, in the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy five cents per ton for fifty tons and upwards two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House, in Front street, above Callowhill. Jan 11—tf



THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives to all its flavour.

MISS PATTY DOLLY STOWE.

There was in old Connecticut,
Some forty years ago,
A lady young and beautiful,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe.
Of nature's handy work was she,
As fair a specimen
As ever came from out her shop
To captivate us men.

She had a face as round and red
As the rising harvest moon,
And smiles which gleamed as pleasantly
As an April sun at noon;
And then a pretty nose and chin,
In Cupid's livery drest,
A pair of eyes as bright and black
As Mr Gosling's best.

Her form was short, but it was knit
With nature's best devices;
In frame and shape—in all but length,
A *Venus de Medicis*—
A pair of arms, full, fat, and plump,
With nerve and muscle strong,
She'd lift a cask of cider up
And drink out of the bung.

But though she was so comely,
Her charms weren't thrown away,
She'd wash and knit, and after spin
Her forty knots a day;
She'd roast a pig right elegantly,
And braid a canvas duck,
But oh! the dish that she could make
Out of a head and pluck.

She was no sighing emperor,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe;
And if a man made love to her,
She answered yes or no.
When Abel Crane came courting her,
She answered to the point,
Without a sigh or blush she said,
"Your nose is out of joint!"

And when he turned his face away
To curse his bitter fate,
She pinched his arm and gently said,
"She thought he'd better wait."
He wrung his fingers, scraped his heel,
A kind good morning bid her—
And when a year or two had past,
She was a blooming widow.

He waited for a month or two,
Then met her at her gate,
And asked her if she'd marry him—
She said "you are too late!"
But Abel said he'd have her yet—
She bid him try again;
"He'd have her yet," he said, "as sure
As he was Abel Crane."

The second was a tougher lad,
And would not die as quick,
And full ten years had passed away
When he was taken sick.
His illness was a tysime, and
The Doctor could not save,
So soon, poor man, she cotfined him,
And bore him to his grave.

And as she stood in widow's weeds,
Beside his lonely bier,
Young Abel slily squeezed her hand,
And whispered in her ear.
But Dolly in a husky tone,
With sighs and sobbings broken,
Returned the gentle squeeze, and said,
"Young Daniel Jones has spoken."

Now Abel Crane, with grim despair
Stared him in the face,
Without a sigh or groan replied,
"I don't give up the chase,
While life preserves a single tree
For my hope to climb—
Should Daniel Jones be taken off,
I speak for the next time."

A Connecticut Jonathan, in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, when he, as he easily as he was wont to be, said, after paying his toll, "which was one cent," "Come, Suke, you must pay your own toll, for you are like as not I shant have you after all."

A Tale of Mystery.—In the year 1734 (says a correspondent) the following circumstance took place in a village of Lincolnshire. It was the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin—I mean the *actual*, not the anniversary wedding day—and the jocund bridegroom, bride, and their guests were assembled about noon in the drawing room, when a servant entered, and said a gentleman had called and wished to speak to Mr. G.; that he was waiting below stairs, and would not come up, because he came upon very particular business. Mr. Griffin desired his company to excuse him for a few minutes, and quitted the room. One hour elapsed, no bridegroom; two hours—he did not appear; three—four—he had not returned. The bride's mind misgave her, and the by-several guests were alarmed. The servants one and all declared that they had seen their master and the gentleman walk into the garden whence they had not returned. Now, a high brick wall, in which there was no outlet, and over which no person could climb except by a ladder, enclosed the garden, which, when searched, was found empty,—whilst at the same time, Mr Griffin and his *friend*, "*the gentleman*," could not have walked out at the hall door without being, from its situation, seen and heard by the servants in the kitchen. Time fled,—and Mr. Griffin did not return—no!—and although his lady lived to be nearly 90 years of age, she never gained tidings of the spouse thus so mysteriously spirited away!—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

Encored with a vengeance.—Andronicus Livius, one of the ancient Roman poets, was the first who attempted to compose a drama in verse, which he himself sung and acted, while a player on the flute accompanied him to attune his voice. He was encored and obliged to repeat his piece so often, that he lost his voice, and became unable to sing or declaim any longer. He was then allowed a slave to sing, while he only acted the part behind him. Hence the custom (says his biographer) of dividing the declamation and melody of the piece, with which the Roman people were extremely delighted.—*The Mirror.*

MATHEWS NOT AT HOME.

Those who know Charles Mathews personally, know that his very troubles and tribulations are comic, and derive a whimsical effect from his extreme nervous irritability. A letter from an American gentleman in England to his friend in this city, dated about the first of December last, gives the following anecdote in point:

"Mathews, who is on a provincial tour with his budget, was run away a few days since, and nearly lost—not at sea, but in the Arabian deserts of Salisbury plain. He had been on a visit to the retired tragedian, Charles Young, and was crossing the plain in a curricle, with the son of that gentleman, when something got wrong in the traces, and they had to descend to adjust them. The spirited horses ran off with the vehicle. Mathews was too lame to travel on foot, and his staff or crutch, together with his over covering, were in the curricle. As the plain is a sort of trackless desert, his companion pointed out a spot at some distance which he knew as a landmark, and where he promised to come for him, and, in the meantime, set out after the carriage. Mathews hobbled and crawled to the appointed spot, where he passed several hours, making signals of distress whenever a distant horseman hove in sight, but all in vain; and he now began to worry himself with the dread of having to pass the night in that chilly desert. As he is the most fidgety and fretful of men, although the most comic of comedians, it is said that he played off some of the most extraordinary tantrums on the occasion, and cut some capers that would not have disgraced the knight of the rueful countenance when he played mad in the Sierra Morena, to the dismay of the sage Sancho Panza. Fortunately, Young found the curricle, at the distance of some miles, overturned near an encampment of gipsies, who had taken possession of it, together with the trunks of Mathews, in one of which was the treasure of his dramatic tour, about three hundred pounds in cash. The gipsies, however, acted out of character, in giving up every article with scrupulous honesty. Mathews was rescued by his friend before nightfall, in a state of despair and almost frenzy, and conveyed to a comfortable supper and bed; and, when he resumed his performances, appended a very amusing narrative of his adventure as a postscript to his budget."

A late Paris paper mentions a singular case which lately came before the police. While Mons. —— was amusing himself in the galleries of the Palais, he observed when carelessly looking over some pamphlets at a bookseller's, that a suspicious fellow stood near him. He pretended not to notice this, at the same time taking out his gold snuff-box, and returning it to his coat pocket. Shortly after, when the crowd was numerous about him, he felt some one at his coat; all of a sudden he turned about and seized the fellow by the ear,—then with a penknife, which he held in his other hand, cut it off close to the man's head! All this was accomplished in an instant; and the pickpocket roared out *murder!* quite lustily, at the same time throwing down the snuff-box. "There's your ear!" exclaimed Mons. ——, throwing it at the fellow's feet, and picking up his snuff-box. The spectators were convulsed with laughter.—A police man soon made his appearance, and took the one eared man into custody.

Confirmed Habits.—Every one knows the story of the tallow chandler, who, having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and taken a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself; after a few months trial of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town, and assist him on melting days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit store, and having, in like manner, retired from the trade, used to employ himself by having one puncheon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard also of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week, just for his amusement.—*The Doctor.*

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MY UNCLE THOMAS.

"All tongues speak of him,
And the bleared sights are respectable to see him."
SHAKSPEARE.

If any one of our readers is disposed to indulge in mirth, to the cracking of his ribs, let him take up a book written by Le Brun, some time after the conclusion of the French revolution, and if he outlives the perusal, his risible faculties must be made of stern materials. This book is entitled "My Uncle Thomas," which we regret to say is nearly out of print. It is not quite twenty years since we read it, but recollecting how near, in some respects, the hero of the tale bears resemblance to a hero now figuring on the stage, we have been induced to revert to it, for a parallel. The following are a few extracts, which might be added to *ad libitum, ad infinitum.*

MY UNCLE THOMAS A MAGISTRATE.

Had you not THIRTY MERCHANTS at your house?—Yes, my lord.

Where they not in your great parlor?—Yes, my lord.

And was not the *admission of strangers prohibited?* Yes, my lord.

Are you now sensible that these people were *thinkers*?—No, my lord.

They thought, and *I will not allow any one to think.*

They discoursed of *the government!*—They discoursed on various subjects, my lord.

They spoke ill of *ministers!*—Pardon me, my lord; they were merchants, who only complained of the act *that ruined them*, and the burthen of which *we all feel severely.*

He confessed—I confess what, my lord?

That a number of persons met at your house *to complain of the times.* Write down, Mr. Sheriff, that the said Martin, for having harbored suspected people, is to pay a fine of five hundred livres.

Hear me, my lord—
Six hundred livres!
I have not so much.
Then your goods must be sold.
My Lord!
Away with him to prison, if he utters a word more.
* * * * *
What does the defendant say?
He is praising your Lordship's clemency!

MY UNCLE GRAND REGULATOR.

I will become king. What say you to it?

Stop a moment; you must change the word; it sounds well, but it will be terribly offensive.

It is true the word is somewhat out of date, and that these fellows love novelty. What when shall I be called?

Why I think Protector, will do very well.

No, that title is become as common *as paper money.*

What do you say to Dictator?

I am told that was Robespierre's title, and I would not resemble such a man in any respect; he was only indebted for his short lived celebrity to the *sudden panic* by which the Parisians were impressed, and the absolute insignificance of his colleagues.

Will you be Grand Governor?

Fie! There is no harmony in that phrase.

Grand Regulator, then?

Yes, that will do very well—it fills the mouth, and sounds lofty.

It was then resolved that my uncle should be Grand Regulator.

As it was necessary to cover the ambition of the new Potentate with motives of general utility, I passed two days in composing an argumentative discourse, which would have done honor to Gambier. I was two days longer torturing my own brains to beat it into my uncle's; but he had a most intolerable memory, and an utterance as bad as the President of a popular assembly. Like other sovereigns, he determined to explain his views by the organ of his Chancellor.

I formed a little code, which appeared to me very clear, and presented it to my uncle, *who did not comprehend a word of it*, and the book fell from my hand when he informed me HE WOULD MAKE A CONSTITUTION HIMSELF.

You, uncle! you make a constitution!
S'Death! why not I as well as another?
I fear it will not answer.
Well, then, I will make a second.
Which will be no better.
Then I will try a third.
Which will not last longer than the others.
Do you know, sir, that you are very impertinent?
I speak the truth my good uncle.

No, you mean to infer that I am not capable. Go, get your pens in readiness, and *when I have meditated two hours*, or thereabouts, upon the subject, return, and write what I shall dictate.

At that period he called me to him. I entered the palace, sat myself down, threw out my secretoire, and wrote as follows:—

[Room does not allow us to give the whole constitution. We therefore make a few extracts.]

General Thomas, having been appointed GRAND REGULATOR, shall REGULATE and MISREGULATE, just as he pleases—because HE WILL HAVE IT SO.

"You see that at four strokes of the pen, the fundamental bases were settled."

"O, uncle, it's really charming!"

"Recollect, sir, you are only my secretary; therefore proceed, without making reflections."

As the only difference among men consists in the one wanting what another possesses, no person shall have any exclusive property of his own.

As it is the duty of an enlightened legislator to foresee every thing, *and as I foresee everything*, I direct, that if a person, drunk or sober, injures another, or strikes a blow, the parties shall decide their quarrels with a *brace of pistols*; and the Grand Regulator shall appoint four witnesses, who are to see that every thing is conducted regularly and fairly.

If any one so assassinates another, he shall be assassinated by the best friend of the deceased, and the assassination shall not extend further.

"I trust this will be deemed as short and as complete a civil and criminal code as possible, and such an one as has never been thought of. Let us proceed to *the finances.*"

As the Grand Regulator has no certain revenue, and as unforeseen circumstances may render sacrifices necessary, there shall be established, in extraordinary cases only, a general and voluntary tax.

"You are sensible that if I wished to impose it as *other governments* do, the houses, lands, doors, windows, chimneys, horses, asses, men, women, children, men-servants, maid-servants, coaches, carts, corn, wine, fish, flesh, fowls, brandy, rum, gin, paper, industry, high-ways, thoughts, and every possible object, would be liable to the payment of it; but such a system would fatigue the brains of our good people. Besides, there would be a perpetual chaos of tax gatherers, officers of customs and excise, commissaries, and commissaries, &c. &c. One half the nation would be continually occupied in watching the pockets of the other. Here a nothing of that kind—a general and voluntary tax."

"Let us see, uncle, on what you establish it?"

"Write, sir, upon requisition."

"Upon requisition!—ha, ha, ha! Surely you are not in earnest; it will never be productive."

"Oh, you are mistaken. My tax is purely voluntary for those who do not require, will have no occasion to do any thing."

"But it seems to me, uncle, that you have already contradicted yourself."

"Impossible! It might have been the case, indeed, if I had made ten thousand laws, or more."

"You say in one article that no person shall have any exclusive property, and now you demand every one to make a sacrifice of that which it is impossible for him to possess."

"S'death! you are right. *It is not so easy a thing to be a legislator as I thought it was.*

Those who shall violate any one of the articles of the present constitution, I very accepted, shall be transported to the coast of Guinea, and their goods and jewels confiscated to the use of the GRAND REGULATOR, WHO HAS THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCES, AND HOLDS IN HIS RIGHT HAND THE SWORD READY TO DEFEND THE PURSE IN THE LEFT!

American Turf [illegible]

Skinner's Turf Register, for April, which has just appeared, is embellished with an engraving representing the capture of a wild Bull by spearing, to which is annexed an interesting account of this dangerous sport. The reading contents embrace much valuable information for the sportsman. We make the following selections:—

Gift of Going is a phrase which implies a horse's possessing a much greater portion of speed in action, particularly in trotting, than could well be expected from his shape and external appearance. When a horse is shown for sale, having little to recommend him, rough in his coat, low in condition, awkward in shape, and without a single point of attraction, if he can scramble along at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour, he is then said to possess the *gift of going.*—*Sportsman's Cyclopedia.*

Longest Races ever Run in the United States.—The two longest races ever run in the United States were won by a Medley and a descendant of Clockfast. One race was forty-four miles, heats twenty-two miles each; and the other thirty-two miles—one heat seventeen, and the next fifteen miles. In both cases they were ridden by gentlemen.

Portable Provisions for travellers and sportsmen.—Extract from Col. Byrd's manuscripts, in the Brandon Library. The Colonel was appointed under the Colonial government, to survey the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

The portable provisions, I would furnish our foresters withal, are glue broth and rockahominy, one containing the essence of bread, the other of meat.

The best way of making the glue broth is after the following method:

Take a leg of beef, veal, venison, or any other young meat, because old meat will not so easily jelly; pare off all the fat, in which there is no nutriment, and of the lean make a very very strong broth after the usual manner, by boiling the meat to rags, till all the goodness be out. After skimming off what fat remains, pour the broth into a large stew pan, well tinned, and let it simmer over a gentle even fire till it come to a thick jelly. Then take it off, and set it over a boiling water, which is an evener heat and not so apt to burn the broth to the vessel. Over that let it be evaporated, stirring it very often, till it be reduced, when cold, into a substance like glue. Then cut it into small pieces, laying them singly in the cold, that they may dry the sooner. When the pieces are perfectly dry, put them into a canister, and they will be good, if kept dry, a whole East India voyage.

The glue is so strong that two or three drachms dissolved in boiling water, with a little salt, will make a half pint of good broth; and if you should be faint with fasting or fatigue, let a small piece of this glue melt in your mouth, and you will find yourself surprisingly refreshed.

One pound of this cookery should keep a man in good heart above a month; and it is not only nourishing, but likewise very wholesome. Particularly it is good against fluxes, which woodsmen are very liable to, by lying too much near the moist ground, and guzzling too much cold water. But as it will be only used now and then in times of scarcity, when game is wanting, two pounds of it will be enough for a journey of six months.

But this broth will be still more heartening if you thicken every mess with half a spoonful of rockahominy, which is nothing but Indian corn parched without burning, and reduced to powder. The fire drives out all the watery parts of the corn, leaving the strength of it behind, and this being very dry, becomes much lighter for carriage and less liable to be spoiled by the moist air.

Thus half a dozen pounds of this sprightly bread will sustain a man for as many months, provided he husband it well, and always spare it when he meets with venison, and which as I said before, may be very safely eaten without any bread at all.

By what I have said, a man must not lumber himself with more than eight or ten pounds of provisions, though he continue half a year in the woods. These and his gun will support him very well during that time, without the danger of keeping one single fast. And though some of his days may be what the French call "Jours Maigres," yet there will happen no more of those than will be necessary for his health, and to carry off the excesses of the days of plenty, when our travellers will be apt to indulge their lawless appetites too much.

Method of making a Turf Betting Book.—The first object of a betting man is, to purchase chances; and with deity, and next, to secure himself by hedging, so that he cannot lose if he do not win; and lastly, to make himself a winner, without a *chance of being a loser.* This is done by what is called betting round. For example, if twenty horses start in a race, and A bets ten to one *against each*, he must win nine, as he receives nineteen, and only pays ten, namely ten to one on the winning horse. It is quite evident, that if A bets against all, taking care that he does not bet a higher sum against any one horse that may win, than could be covered by his winnings with the others that lose, he *must win.* It is by this system of betting that it becomes a matter of indifference which horse wins, his money being divided among them all; and in fact, the outsider is often the best winner for him. There is, however, what is called the "book horse" in some of the *great* races, in which more than one party are concerned. What the term "book horse" implies, we need not explain further than by saying, that it would signify little were he a book and not a horse; the animal with the best blood in England in his veins, and the best jocky on his back, has no more chance to win, if backed heavily to lose, than a *Jackass.*—*Eng. paper.*

A Thumping Quid.—At the late meeting to put down fancy fairs, one of the speakers, who was in opposition to the fairs and their fair projectors, in the vehemence of debate dropped the quid of tobacco that had rested quietly for an hour in his left cheek on to his leg too which was actually mashed to pieces by the weight of the well worked poisonous weeds. He was immediately taken to his lodgings in a hack, but was afterwards removed to the hospital for his landlady refused to dress a wound that was received in a battle against the fairs, of which her fair daughter was one the fairest supporters.

Seeing's Believing.—The celebrated Boyle mentions a gentleman, who, during a distemper he had in his eyes, had his organs of sight so sensible, that when he waked in the night, he could, for awhile, plainly see and distinguish colours and other objects, and the same author gives an instance of another person, who after getting half fuddled with claret, if he waked in the night could see for some time to read moderately sized print. Gemablo tells that some women of Megara were able, by their eyes alone, to distinguish between eggs laid by black hens and those by white ones.

General Sarsfield.—This distinguished General was born in the county of Louth, and left the country for America, in the year 1778, with the view of bettering his fortunes, but having been shipwrecked on the southern coast of Spain, and all countries appearing alike to him, he abandoned his intention of proceeding further, and entered the artillery service of Spain, then at war with France. Previous to leaving Ireland he studied mathematics under a distinguished mathematician, who then kept a small school at Tyrone, county of Louth, and afterwards attained high proficiency in that science, to which perhaps he is indebted for the rank he now holds in the Spanish army. There is still living in the county of Louth a brother of General Sarsfield, Patrick Sarsfield, a man well known for his kind and philanthropic disposition. He keeps a public house about three miles from Drogheda, on the road thence, and although frequently written to and solicited by his brother to join him in Spain, he prefers the peaceful retirement of his little farm and the employment of rural avocations in participating in the rank and splendour which his relative so honourably acquired.—*Drogheda Journal.*

A Bavarian Journal states that a tragical event has occurred in the university of Potsdam. It was strictly forbidden to any of the pupils to form any intimacy with persons of the female sex, and one was expelled from the seminary in consequence of having done so. This occurred so strongly on the mind of another youth, who had formed a liaison with the daughter of an old invalid, that they both resolved on self destruction in the event of discovery. This soon took place, and expulsion followed, as in the case of his comrade. He instantly repaired to his lost one, and they both resolved to keep their word. They met at night, on the borders of the river in the palace garden, each bearing a vessel of sulphuric acid, a dreadful stone as to which would drink first; the girl, being most courageous, drank hers in a moment, so eagerly, that her lips and chin were dreadfully burnt; the youth then followed her example. Something, however, which he had drunk, tried to keep up his courage, tried in some degree to an absolution. The girl's sufferings were acute in the extreme, in cool the fire within, they both plunged into the river, to ease their torments. He, however, was an expert swimmer, and as she clung to his cloak, they did not drown. It being a ray of light seemed to dawn upon the scattered senses of the youth and he, with an attempt, waded for life. He called aloud for help and assistance was afforded; they were both carried to their homes, and thence to the hospital. The girl expired in half an hour, insensible, and succeeded in restoring speech to the youth, who, a few days ago, was able to give these particulars; he is now pronounced out of danger, but will bear infirmity with him for the rest of his life.

A Cheshire auctioneer, while engaged at his vocation the other day, thus exalted the merits of a carpet—"Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels, but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself!"

A traveller, lately arrived from Moscow, relates as follows:—"When I was preparing to quit the city of the Kremlin, the Nobles and great proprietors of the southern provinces were arriving in crowds with their sledges to pass the winter season, and give themselves up to all the enjoyments of a town life. The scene was most curious—one to find Moscow so abundantly repeopled, for in the course of a very few days the population was increased by upwards of 100,000 souls, and of this number 30,000 are employed in the service of the sledges. There are but very few soldiers in Moscow or in the interior of the country. The garrison of the town does not amount to 300 men, and yet the *Moscow Gazette* is very pugnacious, and seems to take delight in attacking England. The officers, the most wealthy of whom reside in the city during the winter, talk of a crusade in the East, of penetrating into Asia, and even into India, which they conceive to be a glorious career to the youth of the empire."

Legal Assistance.—A tanner having invited a surveyor to dine with him, after partaking the bottle about pretty freely, the supervisor took leave, but in crossing the tanyard, he unfortunately fell into a vat, and called loudly for the tanner's assistance to take him out, but no (surveyor for, says the tanner, "if I draw a hide without giving twelve hours notice I shall be exchequered;" but I will go and inform the exciseman. The poor man would have perished, had not a person accidentally came to his relief.

A Preventive for Dry Rot.—It has been discovered by experiment, that dry rot in oak can be prevented by a simple process, and at a moderate expense. It consists in steeping the timber in a vat prepared for the purpose, with bark, in a mode similar to that used in tanning. The time required to accomplish this object varies from two to three months, when the timber becomes saturated with the bark, and its durability and antiseptic powers are rendered such as to be capable of resisting decomposition for an indefinite period. The wood might previously be formed into the shape in which it is intended to be used. This system is not only much safer as regards health, and more economical and convenient in its application than that in which corrosive sublimate is used, but a comparative trial will prove the remedy proposed more effective in its operation and certain in its results.

Enchanted Mountain.—In Persia there is an arid and very steep mountain, not far from the town of Koom, which presents as it is approached, a new form, and seems to change its structure and appearance. The summit always appears in front in every position that may be taken, and would appear to the beholder to turn on an axis as he himself moves from place to place. This species of enchantment doubtless arises from natural causes, and is probably occasioned by the different perspectives which the mountain presents. We thus see in Nature's self what has been so much admired in the ingenious pictures which present different objects according to the point of view from which they are beheld. The soil of the mountain consists of a black and argillaceous earth, which much resembles the burnt masses found round about volcanoes. This enchanted mountain which is called by the Persians, *Talesme*, and from which the word "talisman" has, no doubt, been formed, has a great number of openings on the whole of the surface; and the inhabitants of the vicinity state that travellers who have gone up to examine them have been engulfed in the moving sands.—*La Lanterne Magique.*

Turkish Incredulity.—A late traveller in the East, endeavouring to display the wonders of British machinery, mentioned, among other examples, that of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad, illustrating its speed by reference to corresponding distances in Egypt; to which the Turk to whom it was addressed simply replied by saying, "That's a lie." "But," replied the narrator, "these gentlemen have seen it." "I do not," rejoined the Turk, "believe it any the more for that."

[illegible] who had a pattern wishing to show the time of day, cannot take a more ineffectual way than by looking into the window of a watch or clock-maker's shop, where one half of the clocks and watches will be found not to go at all, and the other half to go wrong.

Solution to the Query in the Olio department of the S. E. Post of March 29th.

Divisors 50 } 28 } 19 }		The No. 28) 509 (30	56
The No. 50) 28466 (569	250	Remainder, 9	
	346 / 300	The No. 19) 20 (by 19	19
	466 / 450	Remainder, 1	
Remainder,	16 by 28	Remainders	16 / 9 / 1

Patent Lamps.

J. A. OBERHEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the least quantity of oil or wick remains. These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John Hamed's, 339 Market street, below 10th, or at the manufactory, Brown's Court, Cherry, below 9th street, northside. ap 12—6w

Bartram Botanic Garden.

R. CARR has removed his Plant Store, from the Arcade to Chesnut street, front of St. John's Orphan Asylum (*Harlan Mansion*,) where orders for Trees, Plants, Flowers, or Flower Seeds, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

☞ Strangers are invited to view the Garden, at any time (except Sundays,) where any information will be cheerfully imparted.

** The Planet Juba and Darby Omnibus passes near the Garden every two hours. ap 12—6*

Marshall's Worm Syrup,

AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

IS recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and effectual worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold at Marshall's drug and chemical store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

To guard against spurious imitations, the written signature of the proprietor will be placed on each bottle, without which none will be genuine. ap 19—6w*

Wholesale Drug Store,

FOR SALE.

A WHOLESALE Drug Establishment, located in the centre of business and enjoying an extensive run of country custom, will be disposed of on terms highly advantageous to any one wishing to embark in the business, or a partner with a capital of ten to fifteen thousand dollars, will be taken into the concern. Address Box No. 577, Post Office, with real name and place of residence. ap 12—6w*

SILKS.

ISAAC BARTON, No. 30 South Second street, offers for sale at moderate prices, an extensive assortment of French, Italian, English and India Silks, including superior India Satins and Cambrics of plain colours. Also, Pongees and Nankin Crapes.

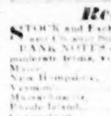
SHAWLS—Silk, Cashmere, Barcelona, plain white and bordered merino long and square, thibet, Norwich and with silk border [illegible]

PAINTED MUSLINS—Of various styles and qualities, ginghams, [illegible]

IRISH LINENS—Linen Sheetings of various widths, bed ticking, Marseilles quilts, worsted damasks, [illegible]

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES of all the usual variety in colour and quality, vestings, merino cassimeres, summer cloths, and French [illegible]

[illegible]



Mrs. E. Potts,

No. 267 North Second Street,

Will open on Thursday, April 17th, a handsome assortment of French Tuscan Straw Bonnets, Fancy Silk Hats, one case Paris Lace Bonnets, superior French Bonnets, English [illegible] with a variety [illegible] and a supply of the above articles [illegible] constantly on hand. ap 12—6*

Select Academy.

BENJAMIN C. TUCKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has re-opened a school in a pleasant and commodious room, situated on the corner [illegible] between Market and Filbert streets [illegible] confidence and patronage of his fellow citizens.

Terms of Tuition, per Quarter.

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and History $[illegible]
Book-keeping, Algebra and Geometry, with their application to Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Conic Sections, Astronomy, &c. $[illegible]
[illegible]

Reuben Manley,

STOCK and Exchange Broker, North West Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—ly

Ellis Middleton,

DENTIST,

Returned to North Fourth street, above Callowhill, [illegible] ap 12—[illegible]

George W. Ash,

DENTIST,

No. 200 North Sixth Street,

ap 12 3m* Philadelphia.

ADELPHI

Cotton Factory Warehouse, No. 242 Callowhill street, below Seventh,

HAVE constantly on hand sewing and knitting cotton, [illegible] Wholesale and retail.

E. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

DOCTOR ABRAHAM HOWELL'S GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT.

TETTER Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Grubs on the face, and all species of Cutaneous eruptions. It is considered one [illegible]

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, [illegible]

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, at No. 61 North 8th [illegible]

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Sander & Roberts, No. 8 North Front street; G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Callowhill; and J. Gridham, No. 11 North Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being [illegible] Dr. Abraham Howell [illegible] genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

[illegible]

Philadelphia, Oct. 30th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER.
ap 12 3m

Improved Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque of Paris, was an addition to the [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Brown & Ar[illegible], No. 97 William st., and 119 Broadway, N. York. [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Frederick Brown, [illegible] and Wm. S. Kenyon, [illegible]

Carpet Manufactory.

GEORGE MILNE, No. 42 Race street, below Second—Has [illegible] a quantity of plaid and ingrain carpets, [illegible]

N. B. Customers' weaving done, as usual, upon reasonable terms at the above place. [illegible]

Tan-yard, &c. for [illegible].

THE subscriber will lease for a few years, a Tannery, Dwelling house, and a few acres of land, situated on the Gap and Newport turnpike, near Cochranville, Chester Co. The location is desirable, as the neighbourhood is healthy, bark cheap, and retail custom extensive and good—the yard is stocked profitably, and every thing in good order for any person wishing to establish, immediately, in successful business, on moderate terms.

Reference, Timothy Abbott, & Co. Philadelphia; Benj. Webb, Wilmington, or the subscriber J. J. MONAGHAN.
mar 29—4t*

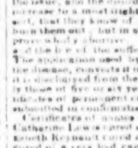
Rowlett's

INTEREST AND TIME TABLES.

JUST published by the author, the third edition, from stereotype plates, (being the fourth edition) of "Rowlett's Tables of Interest," containing elaborate Directions with Notes; some necessary information in the Preface concerning the Lawful modes of Computing Interest, Days of Grace, &c. and at the end of the Book, a list of the names of nearly all (of what are termed) the business men, and many of the chief Lawyers in the western States, from Detroit to New Orleans and Mobile; to all which is prefixed on the inside of the cover, a Practical Banking Time Table, much more convenient to use than a book for the purpose, and it is believed the best that can be contrived. The work is substantially bound in Buff Leather, like Account Books, and indexed. Price $5.—Now to be had, constantly, by the Trade, and by either of the general agents,

GEO. W. MENTZ & SON,
Booksellers, No. 53 N. Third st., near the City Hotel—and
JOSEPH McDOWELL,
Bookseller, No. 25 Market near Front street, and of the principal booksellers in the city.

* Note.—The premiums offered for the detection of an error of a cent in the Interest Calculations have been $100 in the first edition (11 years ago), $120 in the second, $[illegible] in the third (yet no one has ever been found) and now in the fourth edition the premium *for a like error is raised to $[illegible]*, as described in the preface. mar 15—6t*



SPRING

MILLINERY.

MISSES JOHNSONS', No. 266 Chesnut street, will open on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, April the 1st, a large assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY,

received by the late Havre packets. mar 22—tf

Buckingham Boarding School.

THE public are respectfully informed, that H. Lloyd and M. Hampton continue their Boarding School for Girls, in Buckingham, Bucks county. The liberal patronage which they have received during the past season, has induced them to extend the means of instruction by increasing the number of teachers, the amount of school apparatus, &c.

The pupils are carefully instructed in the following branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of Globes, History, Grammar, Composition, and the Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The situation is healthy and pleasant and on the old York road, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia. The mail stage from New York to Philadelphia passes by the door, daily. Post office within a few rods.

TERMS—For boarding and tuition $25 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. From the first of the 10th month to the first of the 4th month, a charge of seventy five cents per quarter is made for fuel and lights. Access to a library free of expense. Books and stationary furnished on reasonable terms. Each pupil to bring her own towels. Washing, 25 cents per dozen.

References—John Child, No. 452 North Second street; Richard Price, No. 145 Arch street; Joseph Foulke, Gwynedd; John Lloyd, Moreland; John Watson, William H. Johnson, Buckingham. mar 22—6t*

Cancer and Scrofula,

OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many persons to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general admit, that they know of no cure; all they can do is to cut or burn them out; but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accelerated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Upwards of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are now cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

Certificates of some of those cured of the above diseases—Catharine Lewis cured of a bad cancer in her breast——Elizabeth Reynault cured of a cancer on her face——Mrs. Read cured of a very bad cancer in her breast and under the arm residence in New Jersey——Mrs. Black cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.——Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her arm do.——Sarah Green cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.——Miss Goulds cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——Elizabeth Scroggy cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——M. Gosey, cured of the cancer, do.——Mr. Sorden cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county——Catharine Ritter cured of a cancer in her breast do.——Mrs. Brandow cured of a cancer, Bucks county——Joseph Loveser cured of a cancer on his nose, Philadelphia county——Geo. W. Smyck cured of a cancer on his face, Philadelphia county——Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia, do.——Edward's son cured of the King's Evil do.——Jacob L. Foster cured of the King's Evil on the side of the face, Philadelphia county——Samuel Ritter's child cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey——Ezekiel Mount cured of the King's Evil do.——Richard Newman cured of a sore leg, Philadelphia do.——Sarah Grove cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases, will be carefully attended to. Residence on the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. ☞ Letters must be directed, post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. co. Pa.
july 27—3Teow ly WILLIAM DOVER.

TAYLOR & MASON'S

Unequalled and Inimitable

CHALLENGE BLACKING.

FROM the numerous varieties of Blacking now before the Public, it may be fairly questioned whether there is any need to add to the number. It must be admitted, however, that much of the article vended under the title of "Blacking" is ill deserving of the name, even in its literal sense, and possesses very little of the quality desired and required.

Under these circumstances the Manufacturers feel confident that the Public will properly estimate the value of an article which shall combine all the essential qualities of Blacking, without any of the objections and disadvantages so long the subject of complaint and inconvenience.

From the very great encomiums bestowed upon the

CHALLENGE BLACKING

By all who have used it, the Manufacturers are justified in offering it as

Superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced to the American Public!

TAYLOR & MASON

Challenge the Union

To produce an article equal to this, in any of the requisite qualities of such a composition.

STORE KEEPERS and Venders in general, will find it to be so decidedly superior, that they may with confidence and pleasure recommend it; and CONSUMERS will realize a considerable **Saving of Time, Money and Labour,** in the use of it.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on more advantageous terms, than by any other House in the trade.

Orders for exportation fulfilled with promptitude and despatch.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 95 Callowhill Street, below Third.

A Teacher

WANTS a situation—a graduate from an Eastern College in 1826, who has since been constantly engaged in teaching, wishes a situation, either in a public or private school. The most satisfactory references will be given. Letters from any part of the U. States, addressed to A. R. C. at the office of this paper, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. [illegible]

Wanted,

AN apprentice to the Looking Glass Frame making. Apply at No. 176 John street, between 4th and 5th, and above Coates street, to JOSEPH BAKER.
mar 29—4t*

Dr. Mead's

Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS last remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia, and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, [illegible]

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy, [illegible]

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, are signed by [illegible]

Sold in New York, by Bull and Brown, [illegible] in Philadelphia by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, [illegible] Market street; in Baltimore by [illegible]; in Boston, by Lowe and Reed; [illegible] mar 22—6t

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Middleton, of the township of Chesterfield, has this day made an assignment of all his property, both real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, who are to claim to be paid their respective [illegible] All persons having demands against the said Joseph Middleton, are hereby notified that they present their claims in writing to the subscribers, [illegible]
Mar. 27, 1834. SAMUEL MIDDLETON,
mar 29—4t* GEORGE MIDDLETON.

New Lebanon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that having purchased a large quantity of fine Snappers [illegible] TURTLE SOUP [illegible] JOHN PASCAL, Corner of 10th and Catharine [illegible]

Musical Tuition.

MISS STANLEY would respectfully announce her removal to No. 71 Locust street, opposite the Musical Fund Hall, where she continues to give instructions on the Piano Forte, and in Singing.

[illegible] mar 22—[illegible]

To Civil Engineers.

THE Western Rail Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from the town of Jackson, [illegible]

By order of the President and Directors.
JNO. H. TALBOT, Cash'r & Sec'y.
Jackson, Ten. March 28, 1834. april 5—3t

Isaac Norcross,

BRUSH and Bellows Maker, No. 80 North street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he [illegible]

N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with despatch.

Needles.

JAMES WALTON, No. 12 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, [illegible] James Smith & Sons Needles [illegible]

Female Education,

By Miss Maria C. Smith, Wilmington, Del.

ENCOURAGED by past patronage, Miss S. informs the public that she has enlarged her plan of instruction, and procured teachers educated in the modern improved system, as used so successfully in the Eastern seminaries.

TERMS.—Tuition in all the English branches for all, over ten years of age, term of 15 weeks $8 00
For those under ten years, the price to be regulated according to the age of the pupil and the branches pursued.
Music on the piano and guitar, per quarter each $[illegible]
French and drawing at the charge of the teacher here.
Board, not including washing per week $2 37½
Extra charge for fuel and lights 1 00
Winter term commences 1st of January. Spring term 1st April. Fall term, 1st of September. No deduction except in case of sickness. Each term payable in advance.

Miss S. is aware of the responsibilities she now occupies, and will spare no trouble in endeavouring to cultivate the minds, morals, and manners of her pupils. The whole establishment will be managed with maternal tenderness. Day scholars will be received.

References are made to His Excellency C. P. Bennett, governor of the state of Delaware; Rev. E. W. Gilbert; Hon. Judge Hall; James Latimer, Esq.; James A. Bayard, Esq.; John Wales, Esq.; Mr. George Jones; Dr. Thompson; Rev. Isaac Pardee; Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator; Mr. Allen Thompson. mar 1—10t*

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 195 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz:—Black gros de Swiss, Italian Lustring, gros de Naples, Pout de Soir, assorted colours Florence, gros de Naples and Pout de Soir, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a handsome assortment of Hernani, Silk, Muslin and gauze Shawls, new styles Blond and Gauze Veils, Gauze and Gros de Naples Garniture Ribands, Sattin and Taffeta Ribbons, from 1½ to 20, various styles Belt Ribbons, Black Bombazeen, English and French. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery; new styles Ginghams; with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.
mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:

For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the formation of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Wooden and other Socks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.
SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
april 5—tf No. 13 North Seventh street.

George P. Schively,

CUTLER

AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

No. 35 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lythotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pump, Cupping, Teeth Instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that all his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.

N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 8—6mo

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer,
No. 165 N. Second Street,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried in some of the largest manufactories in the U. States, and approved of by all; he warrants them to be superior both for working fine and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. april 5—3mo

Spring Fashions.

SNYDER & DUTTON, Tailors, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received their Spring Fashions, together with a splendid assortment of goods, suited to the present and approaching season, which will be made up to order on as accommodating terms as at any other establishment in the city.

On hand (ready made) a variety of pantaloons, vests, and a few superfine coats, which will be sold very low, for cash.—Also, superior stocks, cravats, suspenders, &c. &c. ap 5—4t*

Now is the time to Buy Real

TUSCAN and Leghorn Hats, at half price, and also a large stock of Merino Shawls and other goods, at No. 278 Market street above Eighth.

1 case, 4-4 new style painted muslin, only 25 cents.
[illegible] Ladies' first quality corded skirts, 50 cents.
[illegible] 4 striped muslin, little stained, 25 cents.
[illegible] superfine plaid muslin, 31 cents.
[illegible] spring light ground chintz, only 18 cents.
[illegible] Grecian Bags, 37½ cents.
[illegible] white pieces of Irish linen, different quality.
1 box 75 splendid 6-4 white and black blond veils, $1.00
25 boxes No. 12 to 22 gauze ribbons, by the bolt; scalloped border black and white blond veils.
1 box of the handsomest black lace veils in the city.
Heavy black gros de nap, 37½ cents.
[illegible] 37½ cents.
[illegible] heavy black, and blue black gros de Swiss, real Italian lustring.
[illegible] first quality umbrellas, brass handles, $1.00
[illegible] French silk umbrellas, $3.00
Cambric, jaconet and mull muslin, lawn, lawns, bobinet, laces, and a number of other goods too tedious to mention.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible] cases of imitation Tuscan bonnets, assorted colors, $2 00
[illegible] cases of Ladies' real English Dunstable bonnets, $1.50
[illegible] cases of Ladies' Leghorn hats, superior quality, $1.50
1 case of Ladies' straw bonnets, Tuscan shape, $1.75
[illegible] case of boys' English riding caps, $1.00
[illegible] cases of men's Leghorn hats, 50 cents.
Also, 100 of Ladies' real Tuscan bonnets, splendid quality, only $4.50, usual price, $8.—30 8-4 blk merino shawls, only $3.50
Black, white and scarlet merino long shawls, $6.00
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 scarlet and white do., 25 6-4 splendid black tibet shawls; thibet and merino shawls of all kinds and quality.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods, will find them 30 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in the city, either wholesale or retail. Open in the evening. mar 15—

Medicated Vapour and Sulphur BATHS.

WINSHIP'S Patent apparatus for applying simple Vapour, Gas, and sulphurous and other fumigations, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scrofula, and Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas and Cutaneous Diseases, generally.

The Baths are so constructed as to prevent the gas entirely, as well as the perspirable effluvia, from coming in contact with the lungs of the patient [illegible] to which Baths of the usual construction are liable.

Physicians prescribing the Baths to their patients, can attend the application themselves, or have their directions strictly attended to by the proprietor, R. C. WINSHIP, No. 26 George street, between Chesnut and Walnut, and Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Philadelphia Baths.

☞ These baths are private.
A female in attendance for the Ladies. feb 8—3m

Philadelphian Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, rear of the Bank of the United States, having a large assortment of plain and fancy TYPE, is prepared to execute with accuracy and despatch, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Bank Checks, Blanks, Catalogues, Labels, &c.

Also, PRINTING IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE, in every variety, and not to be excelled in beauty of workmanship. VISITING CARDS, printed on a polished surface, to any style, without cost of engraved plates. Terms very low.

New Psalms and Hymns.

Published under the direction of the General Assembly, for sale at the Philadelphia office, 9 Library street, by the dozen or single copy.

Also, 12mo TESTAMENTS, bound and half bound, suitable for Sunday and common Schools, at low prices, for sale as above.

Also—CAP AND LETTER PAPER of the best quality, and Cap Wrappers. feb 22—tf

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—ly

Fancy and Windsor Chairs.

THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances, having it in his power, to execute orders with despatch.

Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chair making line.
JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—ly No. 87 North Front street.

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws and Copying Presses for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cheese Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones, Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising houses buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
[illegible] 33 Bread street, Philada.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Sa[illegible] and a highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY.
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug 20—tf T. S.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of surgical instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep 14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, the Bed large [illegible]. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. [illegible]

Castor Oil

OF superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Drug Store for Sale.

THE Drug Store, No. 36 North Fifth street, will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of the proprietor's intending devoting his attention to other business. Apply on the premises.
aug 28—tf

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN KUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. mar 8—3mo

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

[illegible] No. 24 North Street, below Sixth

A. Baton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufacturer, No. 12, Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

A. B. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common manufactured Jewellery, of all patterns and descriptions, together with watches, [illegible]

The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and stones of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles.
[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, moss do., cotton do., wool do., cattail do., straw do., high post bedsteads, Feathers, French do., new and active cushions; the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard, curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattresses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.
feb 15—ly

Patent Straw Cutters.

JAMES SECOR, after a long experience in making improvements in Thrashing Machines and Corn Grinding Machines, &c. the Patentee with confidence offers to the public in general his Patent Straw, Hay and Corn Stock Cutting Machine, which can be operated by a boy 16 years of age, to cut from 40 to 50 bushels per hour. This machine ought to require the attention of all persons who have horses and cattle, for the saving in food is estimated to be nearly one third, and on the other hand, it will increase the value of horses and cattle by their healthy and bright appearance, which any intelligent person can see after feeding their horses and cattle on cut food for two or three months, that the cost of the machine is amply paid for, exclusive of the one third saving in which it will make in the food.

The proprietors of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Warehouse, 213 Market street, are agents for selling the above mentioned machines; also, to give information to any who may wish to purchase the Patent Right. feb 1—tf

The Pennsylvania Company

For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000.

Directors,

Thomas Astley,	John B. Newman,
Hyman Gratz,	John Bohlen,
William Parker,	Charles Roberts,
William Kirkham,	Horace Binney,
John Moss,	John Sergeant,
Benjamin Meaden,	Esha Chauncey,
	Thomas Cadwalader.

President—*Thomas Astley.*——Actuary—*Jos. Roberts, Jr.*

THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable any days after the death of the person insured,—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms enquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. may 11—ly

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Ether,
Chromic Yellow,	Sp. Nitre, dulce,
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alum,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber.

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. [illegible]

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 338 Market street below Ninth,

Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, &c. per and table linen, superior article, thread, spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & combings, drab cloth, red flannel, woollen stockings, fresh herbs and a great variety.

He has also a large assortment of house furnishing articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes' lines, and clothes' baskets, wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, cutting mauls, trays, matts, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone ware, and shad roasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter tubs, and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, tubs, &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are gridirons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Britannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of house keeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article. mar 15—6w

James Fife & Son,

REED MAKERS,

South side of St. Stephen's Church, below Market, in Tenth st.

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and keep on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for *Country Merchants* on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.

Also, a few 1000 first quality New Orleans cane on hand and for sale. ☞ Reeds of every description made to order.
mar 15, '34—ly

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 84 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

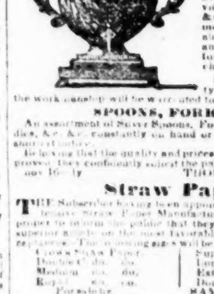
L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, Country Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has always on hand a large assortment of *perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps* of the very first quality, and at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the public to an inspection of his goods, among which are—

250 doz. superior cologne water, in fancy vials; 50 doz. do. do. do. in pint bottles; 150 doz. do. in long plain pint bottles; 100 doz. Lavender water, half pint do.; 75 do. Florida do. pint do.; 50 do. do. half do.; 25 do. honey do. do. do.; 300 do. highly purified Bears' oil, in oz. vials; 50 do. Indian oil for gradually colouring the hair; 50 do. do. dye for colouring the hair in 5 hours, without staining the skin; 50 doz. pomatum in pots; 150 do. improved milk of roses, in half oz. vials; 30 do. Michaux's freckle wash; 25 do. cosmetic cold cream; 50 do. venetian of roses; 36 do. rouge in boxes; 500 do. superfine toilet powder; 250 do. assorted extracts or essences; 2,500 do. fancy soaps of the finest quality, and of various perfumes; 250 do. fine pearl powder; 40 cases perfumed soap in bars; 90 cases Marseilles orange flower water; 200 doz. chlorine tooth wash; 300 do. court plasters; 300 do. Preston salts and salt of roses; 150 do. carbonic dentifrice; shaving cakes and soap in pots; lip salve; vestimental soap; durable ink; antique oil, &c. &c.

N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—6mo

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.



THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—ly THOMSON & EVANS.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances. The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper,	Super royal Straw Paper.
Double do. do.	Imperial do. do.
Medium do. do.	Extra do. do.
Royal do. do.	Double med. do. do.
For sale by	SAMUEL ECKSTEIN,
april 21, '34—ly	240 & 242 N. 3d street

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-Keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by the book keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with positive success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of writing hand, round, text or leger hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Book business, and Ladies in one hand in the new system. Ladies, men, young and old, are taught in a few [illegible] with double the rapidity [illegible]

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL,
S. W. corner of 8th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies' private in a separate Room.* feb 2—tf

SECOND STREET HOUSE,

BY GEORGE VOGEL,

No. 39 North Second Street,

Philadelphia. aug 3, '33—ly

M. S. Foster,

DENTIST and manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now established, at No. 154 Arch street, 3d door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. oct 19—6mo

NORTH & WARREN'S

SUPERIOR AMERICAN

RED AND BLACK INK,

Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted permanent manufactured only by Richard North, Jr. No. 2 Franklin Place, opposite the Athenian Buildings, two doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THESE Inks have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the requisite qualities combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly sea voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the preparations now in use.

It is recommended to merchants and others, who will find on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black ink is required for deeds and other public writings. This composition will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country or with that imported from Europe. jan 25—6mo